PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 5

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid BRAND

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

Milk

No. 53,966.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Decr.	MACEDONIA	10519		
15th "	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	7400
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	7568	MOLDAVIA	9600
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA	6523
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10500
30th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONI	10519		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or

BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 575. Special Rates for Excursions. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 80, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES

OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO

LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)

LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	480
Port Said	425	680	340	510	325	490
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	425	640
London *via* Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
‡*	City of York	7,705	Nov. 4	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5
†	Aston Hall	3,627	Oct. 23	" 7	" 29	" 15
‡	Staudon Hall	6,000	Nov. 6	" 18	Dec. 10	" 6
‡	City of Karachi	5,347	" 21	Dec. 2	" 17	" 24
†	City of Carthage	5,531	" 27	" 9	" 21	" 28
†	Worsely Hall	3,682	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31 1907	1907. Jan. 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19 1907	" 31 1907	Jan. 12	" 19
‡*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 13	" 24	" 31
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus† will not go via Karachi but direct to London.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 6th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Dec.	3 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3003	6th Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NUDDEA	3060	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4251	10th Dec. 1906.
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and *vice versa*, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bläffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 56, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Steamers	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary to Trieste or Venice		Rs. 480

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5331	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4315	16th "
AFRICA	4296	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5331	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	16th "
AFRICA	4296	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*†F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*†CHINA	5099	Early March.
*†AUSTRIA	7585	Early April,
*†VORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 190€

FEVERS

of all varieties cured by

FEVER DROPS

Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula

24 doses for 4 Ans.

of all Chemists or from

SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from

COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents BOMBAY or KARACHI.

SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
43/48 Church Gate Street

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATTHONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Purveyors by Appointment to

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

The Second Floors of the Company's FORT ESTABLISHMENT

has been completely refitted and is entirely devoted to this

IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT.

IT IS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH

ELECTRIC LIGHTS & FANS

AND IS APPROACHED BY A LIFT.

THIS DEPARTMENT

comprises all descriptions of utensils for

COOKING & DOMESTIC USE,

ENAMELLED AND ALUMINIUM WARE,

CHINA & GLASSWARE,

FILTERS AND STOVES, ICE BOXES,

SPORTING KIT,

GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

FISHING TACKLE,

BEDSTEADS & BEDDING,

CAMP KIT.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is asked to the

LAMP DEPARTMENT,

which contains Lamps for all possible purposes in a great variety of Patterns.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

of the Company is

NOW READY

and copies will be sent free on application.

TREACHER & CO.,

LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION FREE.

THIS, our Special Season's Offer, applies to all purchases made from us for despatch to Europe or elsewhere; when we undertake Packing, Insurance, &c., free of charge.

OUR STOCK AFFORDS AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION of Jewellery, Silver Novelties, Watches, Clocks, &c., which cannot fail to meet your requirements in every respect. With confidence we solicit your esteemed inspection.

XMAS & NEW YEAR MAILS. LATEST DATE FOR POSTING IN BOMBAY.

* *via* Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day. Letters.	Christmas day. Parcels.	New Year's day. Letters.	New Year's day. Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. POST FREE TO ANYADDRESS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

The Jewellers of Western India, BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN

LATEST PARISIENNE MODES

ADVANCE FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' OVERALLS

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For Full Particulars see Official Programme.

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The BAND of the ROYAL SCOTS (by kind permission of Col. MURRAY).
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The BAND of the B. B. and C. I. Rly.
VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
(by kind permission of Col. CROMMELIN).
SATURDAY.
THE TAJ MAHAL STRING BAND.
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All proceeds ot the Bazaar in Aid of the Manse Fund. UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAD, Bombay.

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SCOTCH CONCERT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
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TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, the 5th
December, at 9-15 p. m.

By kind permission of Col. MURRAY and Officers of the Royal Scots, the PIPERS and DANCERS of the Regiment will assist.

Proceeds in aid of the Manse Fund, United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

1. Chorus ..... "Hail to the Chief" ..... Scotch. Scottish Orphanage Choir.
2. Song ..... "Star of the Desert" ..... Bonheur. Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
3. Duet ..... "O wert thou in the cauld Blast", Mendelssohn. Mrs. HOPKINS and Mrs. KNIGHT.
4. Violin Solo ..... "Romance" ..... Vieuxtemps. Mrs. GEORGE McKENZIE.
5. Song (in Costume). "The Prologue from Pagliaci". Mr. COOPER.
6. Song ..... "My Ain Folk" ..... Scotch. Mrs. KNIGHT.
7. Sword Dance ..... "Pipers and Dancers of ..... The Royal Scots"
8. Chorus ..... "Ye Banks and Braes" ..... Scotch. Scottish Orphanage Choir.
9. Piano ..... Selections ..... Mrs. HOPKINS and Mrs. MacKICHAN.
10. Song ..... "I know a lovely garden" ..... G. D'Hardelot. Miss. QUDEN.
11. Duet ..... "Venetian Boat Song" ..... Tosti. Mrs. HOPKINS and Mr. COOPER.
12. Violin Solo ..... "Scotch Airs" ..... Mrs. GEORGE McKENZIE.
13. Quartette ..... "Annie Laurie" Messrs. G. E. Thomas, G.F. Hill, J. Pearson, J. G. Martin. Mr. J. G. MARTIN.
14. Song (in Costume). "Caller Herrin" ..... Scotch. Mrs. HOPKINS.
15. Highland Fling ..... "Pipers and Dancers of The Royal Scots" .....
16. ..... "Auld Lang Syne" .....

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Viz :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Jail Road in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 254 0-9 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3487, Street No. 2 and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the East and West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the compound of a house, and on or towards the South by the public passage.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No.29 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1906.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Appeal No. 745.
Suit No. 167 of 1888.

RAMCHANDRA KRISHNAJEE BHOJNAY.....Plaintiff.
vs.
PANDURANG KRISHNAJEE BHOJNAY and RADHABAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of NARAYEN KRISHNAJI BHOJNAY, deceased.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Appeal and bearing date the 16th, day of October, 1906, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commission of this Honourable Court at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December 1906, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in and to all that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 340 Square Yards or thereabouts, situate at Shamset Street in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old No. 823, New No. 2337, and Old Survey Nos. 2307, 2308, and New Survey No. 1939, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 398, and Street Nos. 79-81, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the said Shamset Street, on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the Chawl of Ramchandra Lakshman Dalas, and on or towards the West by the house of Esmail Sulemanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd. day of October, 1906.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Commissioner.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the buildings and tenements standing theron, situate lying and being on the West side of Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2997 4/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded or on towards the North by the property formerly of the late Framjee Cowasjee Marker, but now of Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath, on or towards the South by a Road way 20 feet wide, beyond which is the property formerly of the Bombay Land Improvement Coy. Ld., but now of Haroon Adam and Chimaulal Harilal Setalwad, on or towards the East by the said Nepean Sea Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Ruttansey Laljee, and which said piece or parcel forms part of that numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 48. New Survey No. 7141, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 3322 (2), 3322 (3) and Street Nos. 58 A 58 B, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.—Dated this 1st day of December 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mayo House," Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished teak wood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined-rich plush, cabinets, chiffoniers, marble-top tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marbletopped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, clothes presses, Persian and Brussel's carpets, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of W. Ogden, Esq., of Public Works Department.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTIONS SALE OF REELING SWEEPING WASTE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the agents of the Currimbhoy Mills and the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoali Salebhai and Co., on Tuesday the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the said Mills, at Delisle Road, Parel.

14 cwt Waste of the Pabaney Mills.
70 " " " Currimbhoy Mills.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood household furnitures such as sliding, dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing room set of sofas and chairs lined rich-plush cabinets and chiffoniers, English bedsteads, single and double muslin clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, elegant English built C spring victoria by Windovers, handsome grey Arab horse, set of harness, sweet-toned ebonized octague pianoforte by Rose & Co., Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, garden plants in pots, etc., the property of J. Lenhart, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ... 86 13/16 ex = — 12/16
3 per cent. Rentes ... 96 = + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 104 1/4 = + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... 84 5/16 = unchanged
SILVER—
Spot in London ... 31 5/8 = — 1/2
2 months' sight Bank Bills ... 31 11/16 = — 1/2
Spot in New York ... 8 1/2 = — 1 1/8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·24 1/2 = — 1
Berlin cheques ... 20·30 1/4 = — 1
New York Demand ... 4·83 1/8 = — 1·8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 6 per ct. = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 5 3/8 = "
4 months' sight Bank Bills ... 4 3/4 = "
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 3/4 = "
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills 5 1/4 = "
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... nntillated = —
7 day market loans ... " = —

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £30,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills, on Madras Rs. 460,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 350,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day. Good demand and firm at last sales rates.
Goat skin off sorts ... 992,(0)
Sheep do ... 993,000

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 12 Jany-March sellers steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 114-0-0
Yellow metal 9 1/4d + 1/8d
Tin Plates £ 0-13-3 1/2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-12-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-1-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-12-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-2 value

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 1,700,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gazeout 49 + 1/2 April-May sellers firm
Yellow Cawnpore 48 + 1/4 April-May sellers firm
Brown 43 3/4 April-May sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 1/2 Dec-Jan. sellers steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1/4 — 1/4.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—" Tokio "

IN LIVERPOOL—
Cotton Market closed ... moderate business
East Indians ... quiet but steady
Manchester ... firm
Total Sales ... 8,000
Spot ... 6·06 — 10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 5·0
Imports ... 18,000
Futures closed ... steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·68	5·63	5·63
—11	—12	—12
Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·61	5·65	5·67
—12	—12	—13
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5·68	5·69	5·73
—13	—13	—14

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 83,000
Do. last year ... 45,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 19·000
Do. do Continent ... 29,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 11·05—25 *
Futures, month of Dec ... 9·97—97
Do. do. Mar ... 10·24—27

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish interior movement.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 11—3/8
Futures, month of Jan ... 10·38—38
Do. do. Mar ... 10·47—39
Tone at close ... steady

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver bullion Rs. 8,90,653.
Exp s "Oriental" from London.
Gold bullion Rs. 3,78,934.
Gold coin Rs. 7,50,000
Exp s "Delta" from Australia.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3 December :—

Cotton	10,949	bales.
Wheat	21,197	cwts.
Linseed	6,779	"
Rape, Bai and Mustard	nil	
Gingelyseed	14,513	"
Poppyseed	16	"
Groundnuts	340	"
Castorseed	1,005	"
Rice	4,152	"
Myrabollams	1,098	"
Cottonseed	21,677	"
Mowrasseed	174	"
Gram	3,747	"
Jowar	715	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

A considerable decline in American cotton quotations is advised this morning with heavy receipts at the U.S. ports. Our local market has responded with a fall of Rs. 3 to 4, and the volume of business reported is still on very meagre lines.

Rupee Paper is again dull and declining while sterling exchange is firm and tending to advance.

Shares close as follows:—

Petits ... Rs	3,267	1-2
Davids ... "	385	
Morarji Gooculdas ... "	2,640	
Bank of Bombay ... "	1,400	
Tapty Valley Ry ... "	490	

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ...	Rs.	5,16,672	Increase
Other Deposits ...	"	3,92,665	Decrease
Sundries ...	"	23,112	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ...	Rs.	5,67,185	Increase
Other Authorised Securities ...	"	unchanged	
Credits on Securities ...	"	79,634	Decrease
Loans do. ...	"	48,43,529	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	9,96,757	do
Balances with other Banks ...	"	2,32,617	Decrease
Sundries ...	"	40,828	Increase
Bullion ...	"	1,37,508	do
Cash ...	"	61,04,428	Decrease

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T. ...	...	Is. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand ...	...	Is. 4 3/16 to 5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 7/16 1. to 15/32d.	
Do. 6 do do.	...	Is. 4 19/32d. to 5/8d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	...	172
Marcks 3 do, do.	...	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	...
Shanghai 30 do. do.	...	...
Japan 30 do. do.	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone Quiet.

Cash	...	...	95·7
1st Settlement. 7th	January	...	95·12

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th	Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th	Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th	Nov.	8	do.
Bank of Madras do. 20th	Nov.	6	do.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	...	Rs. 7-8-0
Forward April-May ...	...	Rs. 7-10-6

Rapeseed.—Tone, quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	Rs. 9-5-0
Do. Delhi Forward April-May		Rs. 7-10-0

Poppyseed.—Tone. steady.

Ready	...	Rs. 9-14-0
Forward April-May ...	...	Rs. 8-10-0

Castorseed.—Tone, dull.

Ready, ...	...	Rs. 41-8-0
Forward April-May. ...	...	Rs. 34-8-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish... ...	...	Rs. 47-8-0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	...	Rs. 46-0-0
25 " " ...	...	Rs. 45-0-0
50 " " ...	...	Rs. 44-0-0
Black Kutnee	...	Rs. 41-0-0

Wheat.—Tone, steady.

White Delhi April-May...	...	Rs. 4-10-6

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (By terms) ...	188	178	...	25 Jan.
Bengal, (M.-G.) (By terms) ...	189	181	...	25 Dec.
Bengal M G ...	190	182	...	25 Jan.
Oomrawtee (description) M-G ...	201	202	...	do
Khandeish (M-G) ...	201	195	...	25 Dec.
Do (M-G) ...	200	194	...	25 Jan.
Khanggaum, fair staple (M-G)	203	205	...	do
Kanauja do (M-G)				
Akola do (M-G) ...	...	217	...	
Yeotmal (M.G.) ...	223	217	...	do
Dhamangaum Fine gaum (M-G).	220	214	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G) ...	223	219	...	do
Broach (M.G.) ...	204	...	240	25 Mar.
Hinglis (M. G.) ...	200	194	...	25 Jan.
Punjab M G ...	189	181	,,	25 Dec.
Do. ...	198	192	,,	25 Jan.
Jaigaon ...	202	196	...	Do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... Easier.
Estimated sales ... 8,000 bales.
Imports ... 31,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·61	5·58	5·58
— 5	— 5	—5
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·59	5·61	5·62
—5	—5	—5
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.
5·63	5·64	5·53
— 5	— 5	— 4

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ... Moderate Business
Surats ... quiet but steady
Good Bhowsnuggur ... ...
The Manchester Market has been ... firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols ... 86 13/16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes ... 96
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ... 104 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers ... 84 5/16
Bar Silver ... 31 5/8

The sum of about £120,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

The following are the Kolar Gold-Fields returns for last month :—

Nundydroog—7,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 5655 ozs. of gold. 7,020 tons of tailings cyanided 161 ozs., making total yield of 6,816 ozs. as compared with 6,299 ozs. in October and 6,108 ozs. September 1906.

Mysore—16,050 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,358 ozs. of gold. 13,000 tons of tailings cyanided 1,745 ozs. making a total yield of 17,104 ozs. as compared with 17,319 ozs. in October and 17,058 ozs in September 1906.

Mysore West—2,016 tons of ore crushed yielded 500 ozs. of gold and 136 ozs. were obtained from 2,496 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total of 636 ozs. compared with 599 ozs. in October and 487 ozs, September 1906.

Champion Reef—15,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 9,304 ozs. of gold. 20,192 tons of tailings cyanided 1,937 ozs, making the total yield 11,241 ozs. as compared with 11,783 ozs. in October and 11,891 ozs. in September 1906.

Balaghat—4,550 tons of ore crushed yielded 3,612 ozs. of gold and 4,004 tons of tailings cyanided 351 ozs. making a total yield of 3,963 ozs. as compared with 3,357 ozs. in October and 3,956 ozs. in September 1906,

Coromandel—1,070 tons of ore crushed yielded 342 ozs. of gold, and 1,200 tons of tailing Cyanided 75 ozs., making a total yield 417 ozs. as compared with 380 ozs. in October and 335 ozs. in September 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EUSTACE—November 22, at Kohat, the wife of Major A. Eustace, D. S. O., 52nd Sikhs, F. F., of a son.
PAUL!—November 30, at Miss Harris's Nursing Home, London Street, the wife of A. F. Paull, Beng l Pilot Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CATTRLL—SCHAUMBURG November 28, at St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. L. H. Lermit, William Norman Brownlow Cattell, of Madaripore, B. Bengal to Ruth Nina, daughter of the late Jules Schaumburg, of the Geological Survey of India.
REID—EDWARDS—November 29, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Lucknam, William James Reid, Indian Civil Service, to Beatrice Marion, eldest daughter of John Hyde Edwards, Esq.
STUART—NEWCOMBE—November 19, at Christ Church, Cantonments, Rangoon, by the Rev. W. G. Burroughs, Donald Neil Stuart, Indian Army, Burma Commission, second son of the late Mr. G. H. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction, Madras to Sybil Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. Newcombe and of Mrs. Newcombe, The Elms, Maids Moreton, Bucks.

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BYCULLA,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
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THE CHEMISTS. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 1-44m., 1-26a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-12a.
Bombay L. H. Squadron parade, Church Gate Station, 7-30 a. m.
Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, High Court, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m. (B, T.)
Scotch Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.
Roller Skating Rink, Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu per extra S. S. "Patiala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow (the 5th December) instead of 10 a. m. as previously notified.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, business of a formal character was gone through.

A SUCCESSFUL LADY STUDENT.—Miss Gertrude Elizabeth King, late of the John Connon School, Bombay, and daughter of Mr. A. R. King, has taken the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) of London University.

MR. NAOROJI'S ARRIVAL.—At the last Council of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association it was unanimously agreed to accord a most hearty and cordial reception to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji on his landing on the 14th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT RICHARDSON'S.—A Hindu named Gunpat Daji (35), while working on a steam hammer at Messrs Richardson and Cruddas' Factory, yesterday, was accidentally struck on the chin by the tongs through the chain of the crank snapping and was killed instantly.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, who has been appointed the Judge of this court, will preside at a sitting at 11-30 a. m., to-day, when a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights will be heard before his Lordship and delegates.

A FATAL FALL.—Kika Luloo (30) a coachman in the employ of Mr. Muthooradass Gooculdass, was climbing up the loft in the stable, yesterday, when he overbalanced himself and fell on his head on to the stone floor, a height of about 12 feet. He was picked up unconscious and before medical aid could be sent for he expired. He had sustained a severe wound on his head.

FEAST AT MOUNT PONISUR.—The annual Feast of the shrine at Mount Ponisur will be celebrated this year on Sunday the 9th Inst. There will be Low Masses at 8, 9, 10, and 11 and the High Mass will begin at 12 a. m. (S. T.) For the convenience of the Pilgrims and visitor besides the usual, two special trains will run. The 1st special leaving Grant Road, at 6-40 and the other 7-20 a. m. (S. T.) For the return journey too, there are two specials at 5-25 and 7-45, p. m.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—Luximon Govind a Hindu coachman in the service of Chugganval Ramdass, residing at 1st Bhoiwada, was tying up his master's horse in the same lane, yesterday, when the animal suddenly took fright and broke away and ran down Duncan Road where it knocked down a man named Ali Hasan aged 50 years, residing at Null Bazar. He received injuries to his head and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is now detained for treatment. The horse was eventually caught at Babula Tank Road.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :

March ...	Austria ...	...	Nowotney
Overture ...	Morna ...	...	Bellini
Valse ...	Luna ...	...	Lincke
Selection ...	Toreador ...	...	Caryll
Valse ...	Isis ...	...	Ostler
Caprice ...	Whistler and His Dog ...		Pryor
Pizicatti ...	Baby's Sweetheart ...		Corri
Two Step ...	Dandy Coon ...	...	Warewski

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following Progamme of Music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6 p. m. :—

Overture ...	Mirella ...	...	Gounod
Selection ...	The New Barmaid ...		Crook
Valse ...	Phantome ...	...	Gung'l
Selection ...	A Girl on the Stage ...		Ivan Caryll
Incidental Music to ...	Monsieur Beaucaire.		Rosee and Buculossi
Song (cornet and Euphn.) ...	Adieu ...	...	Schubert.
Graceful Dance ...	Edna ...	...	Vandervell.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

CEREMONY AT MORVI.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES :—Bohra Tajbhai Thawarbhai Mithaiwala of Morvi has built a superb mosque in this city at a cost of about 60,000 rupees. It is a splendid edifice, situated on the banks of the Machhie river, and its magnificent design and construction really reflect great credit on Mr. Ochhawram Kikabhai of Surat, an able and experienced engineer who has been its architect all throughout, and all immensely to the good name and fame of that philanthrophic gentleman.

Monday, the 19th instant, was fixed for performing the ceremony of laying the last stone on the top of the front turret of the mosque. Invitations were issued to to the elite of the city, and about 500 gentlemen of all creeds and professions responded to Mr. Mithaiwalla's invitations. At half-past five in the evening His Highness Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Morvi, arrived with Mr. Gokaldas Rajpal, L.C.E., State Engineer, and Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji, late Deputy Assistant Political Agent and Railway magistrate, Kathiawar, and was enthusiastically received at the entrance by the Bohra benefactor Mr. Tajbhai, Mia Saheb Hasanbhai Kothari, the Mosque Manager, Amir Sheikh Abdullabhai, Sheth Karimji Mamuji, a respectable leader of the local Bohra community and by the engineer and architect Mr. Ochhawram. After His Highness was duly seated and garlanded, Mia Saheb Hasanbhai gave a history in brief of Sheth Tajbhai's charities and benefactions and then requested His Highness, both on behalf of the latter and the entire local Bohra community, to lay the last stone on the top of the front turret, which auspicious ceremony His Highness duly performed in the presence of a large number of spectators.

After the ceremony was over His Highness Maharaja Sir Waghji hi, hly eulogized the laudable aims and motives which had prompted Sheth Tajbhai to supply such a magnificent charitable institution to the members of his community and then alluded to the excellent qualities and the honesty of purpose invariably displayed by members of the Bohra community at large Mia Saheb Hasanbhai Kothare and Amir Sheik Abdullabhai then cordially thanked His Highness for the incessant help he had so generously accorded in facilitating the accommodation and construction of this noble religious institution in various ways at all stages of the work and for his magnanimity in keeping both his Hindu and Mahomedan subjects on a footing of equality. After Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji had addressed the assembly, extolling the virtues of the Bohra community, the meeting dispersed with the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, *attar* and flower goblets.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "NERA."

THE following is the list of passengers expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" to-morrow at 6 p.m. :

Mr Abhrams, Mr O Anderson, Mr T P Bannerjee, Mr Bowen, Mr and Mrs J Clark, and infr Mr and Mrs Crone. Mr and Mrs Cohune, Mr and Mrs Dumanoir, Mr Denzler, Mr and Mrs Dunnett, Miss Dunnett, Mr Dumant, Mr. D'Albuquerque, Major and Mrs W H W Elliot. Col. Edwards, Mr Elisha, Mr and Mrs Ezechiel, Mr Grundell, Mr J Gale, Mr and Mrs A Hirsch, Mr and Mrs Harvey, Col. Hawkins, Mr Howard, Major Home, Mr Joshi, Mr Karpeles, Mr and Mrs Kypriandi, Mr Kawasha Motabhoy, Mr T Kull, Mrs Leach, Mr Le Gale, Mr Mathalay, Mr Moosa Ebbram Mr Moothan, Mr B H Menzies, Mr and Mrs Martinean family and Nurse, Mr Mowdavala, Lt Col and Mrs Meade, Mr and Mrs Minus, Mr Minus, (Junior) Miss Maistre, Miss Mac Gregor Mr and Mrs Marulle, Mr Menkies, Mr and Mrs Meidinger, Mrs O'Kinlaly, Maj and Mrs Pilgrim, Mr G Prakasin, Mr C Peatry, Mr Pointer, Mr Pestonjee, Mr Pire, Maj Roberts, Mr and Mrs Raymond, Mr W Stephens, Mr W Smith, Mr F Stokes, Mr J Spinner, Mrs Thieme Mr M Talbot, Mrs Tapissier, Mr Talbot, Mr and Mrs Walter Crane, Mrs Westrapp Mr J H Wilson, Mr Walker, Mr and Mrs Wesdon, Mr Wall.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph office, Bombay :—

Calcutta Park Street, J. O. Mills passenger, P, and O Steamer Peninsular: Belgaum, Bagwe Wilson Residency; Igatpuri G. I. P., S. J. Sarjant Esq. P, and O. s. s. Arcadia ; Delhi Katri Barian, Bithaldas Haridas ; Serai Rohella R. M., Nizarahmed Moosaferkhana Kummoosseth ; Meerut, Muttocoola Mecca passenger Mosafirkhana Sumoo Saith ; Lahore, Mobrajah Adiraja Bijachand Mehtah Burdwan ; Patiala, Abdulghani Arab Pydhoni ; Mapuca, Jeremiah Ferrao c/o Boitesy Wron Mora ; Calcultta Bank, Vandya Bar Library ; Hyderabad (Deccan), Mohamed Razalikhan Islam Hotel Bhendi Bazar ; Miraj, S. M. Keshao Porjari c/o Chief Miraj Balasaheb Mandliks Bangalore ; Pandharpur B. L., Krishnaji Sohoni Zaoba Bhakar Bhaoo ; Cawnpore, Mangalkhan Municipal Kichal—Addresses unknown.

AN Order has been issued by the Madras Government distributing among the several District Boards the Special Grant of Rs. 14 lakhs for 1907-08 placed at the disposal of the Local Government by the Government of India mainly to supplement the resources of the District Boards for works mainly in connection with roads and bridges.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.
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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

Enquiry in the High Court.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; resumed the inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Munchershah B. Chothia, Solicitor of the High Court, in connection with the suit of Khima Khushal and Co. against Sursingh Mathuradas. The question involved in the inquiry was : Whether or not Mr. Chothia made use, as plaintiffs' solicitor of some information he had acquired during his engagement as defendants' solicitor, for his own or the plaintiffs' benefit? A rule had been taken by Sursingh against Mr. Chothia to restrain him from utilising the information to his prejudice. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Madhavji Kamdar, and Chotubhoy, appeared in support of the rule. Mr. Inverarity opposed it on behalf of Mr. Chothia.

In further cross-examination by the Advocate-General, Mr. Chothia said that he had received from the defendant Rs. 4,700 on 15th December 1904; on 17th May, he had not with him a large amount of that money unexpended. Up to January 1905, he had spent out of it Rs. 2,450.

The Advocate-General put a question to the witness about his having utilised certain other information.

To this Mr. Inverarity objected on the ground that at this rate the extension would make the inquiry unwieldy and without limits ; it should be strictly confined to the question before the Court.

His Lordship said that if the scope of the inquiry was allowed to be emplified, it would go on, and there was no knowing where it would land them all.

The Advocate-General asked that a note may be taken of the question.

In further cross-examination, witness said : At the same time he had undertaken to pay two solicitors' costs personally Rs. 2,400 ; besides, he paid Rs. 1,000 on 9th April last. This was over and above the costs he had incurred ; a large balance, therefore, was due to witness by Sursingh. Witness produced his passcopy book for 1905, and showed out of it a letter to the Collector of 8th May. It was an application for the search of four properties, not of seven. Broker Chunilal Jaikisondas went to the office. He claimed to be defendant's broker ; Sursingh said he was not ; therefore, the clause about the brokerage was struck off from the agreement at Sursingh's request.

Re-examined : witness said the first mortgage was December 1904 ; the second mortgage was 14th February ; and the third 4th March 1905. None of these three dates appeared in the agreement of mortgage ; there was no mention whatever of any of these mortgages in the agreement. In the notes of witness's clerk, on the other hand, were to be seen particulars of stamps ; names of solicitors who prepared them ; the recitals ; and the amounts of the mortgage. The order of the numbers of the properties varied, and was different. (Witness pointed out the differences.) On Friday the 30th October, he was not sworn in court ; no counsel was present on his behalf. He received the notice to appear at about ten minutes before he was examined at 3-30. No previous notice had been given to him that he was to be examined for professional misconduct. Although he had not been sworn, Mr. Lowndes, (who was for Sursingh then) asked permission of the Judge ; and on obtaining it, put questions to him in cross-examination.

Mr. Inverarity : Had counsel been present, he would have taken an objection on Mr. Chothia's behalf.

Further re-examined, witness said : He did not bring to Court any of the documents. then, which he had now brought. The clerk's notes were with Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors ; the agreement was with Messrs. Madhavji. Kamdas and Chotubhoy; the application for execution was in Court ; the draft application for execution was also with Messrs, Kanga and Patel. About a month ago witness handed over the papers to Messrs. Kanga and Patel, on a change of attorneys for the plaintiffs, Khima Khushal and Co. Within a month of the defendant's objection witness got himself discharged as plaintiffs' attorney. In November 1905, a similar objection had been raised by these solicitors ; but it was ultimately waived ; it was in regard to the attachment in question. On Friday, he had mentioned the name of Chandulal as his clerk ; no sooner he saw the notes, he recognised immediately the handwriting (Hatte's). To call the notes as Chandulal's was his mistake.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship to take a note that he had not re-examined witness on matters irrelevant to this inquiry, and then summed-up the case. He said that the Court had no authority to make an inquiry under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction ; but he (counsel) had no objection to the Court making some sort of inquiry as a question relating to Mr. Chothia's conduct was involved. Mr. Lowndes' application was made on most flimsy grounds : there was absolutely no evidence of professional misconduct. Fortunately, for the innocence of Mr. Chothia, there was abundant evidence that for the purpose of the execution the description of properties was obtained from entirely independent sources. There were the applications made to the Registrar ; there were the other documents including the notes, which had blown to bits the case for the other side, and demonstrated the unwisdom of jumping to conclusions. The carefulness of the search was further testified by the fact that an eighth property was discovered, though it was not included in the application for execution ; eleven days before the application was made, the eighth property was discovered. There was no harm in using information obtained from sources other than a previous client's : it was done every day in Court. Counsel submitted no charge had been made out against Mr Chothia, and that as to costs he would reserve his remarks until after the delivery of the judgment.

The Advocate-General replied : The learned counsel compared the wording, in the different mortgages, with the description given in the schedules attached to the application for execution and submitted to the Court that because of the differences he had pointed out, the latter was not copied from the former, as the defence contended; but the similarity which existed in the wording of the agreement, and the description appearing in the schedules, argued that the latter was copied from the former, which again, was utilised for the purposes of the plaintiff by Mr Chothia, which he should not have done, according to the practice prevailing in the profession. Counsel said, he had compared the three documents with his Lordship, word for word. Could there be any doubt from the differences pointed out that the foundation for the application for execution was the agreement itself? It was farther proved by the clerk Hatte's own notes. Hatte went to the Registrar's Office to examine the mortgages ; he took as his basis the schedule to the agreement. What they wanted to see was whether the properties were encumbered? This was the point, and it had nothing whatever to do with the description required for the execution. Mr. Chothia's queries showed that he wanted further information ; he wanted Hatte to prosecute his inquiries in view of it. So, it was all done with Mr. Chothia's knowledge. He knew this all the while ; but when questioned, he said that the clerk had acted without authority. This argument had been advanced under stress of the case ; Mr. Chothia was most negligent in allowing his clerk the use of the document of the mortgage. Counsel cited Davies vs. Cuffe, in 8 Symon, 262 ; he added that the opening portion of a case cited by Mr. Inverarity was in his favour, in so far as Justice Blackburn's words were concerned. It was in Re Cutts, 16 Law Times, New Series, 713.

Mr. Inverarity replied, and offered to call further evidence, if necessary. Judgment was reserved.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Successful Claim Against Government.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment in the matter of the claim of Dayal Muljee, an attorney's clerk, whose land admeasuring over 4000 square yards, situated between the Dadar Road and the G. I. P. Railway line had been acquired by the Collector of Bombay under the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894. To his award the claimant had taken exception ; and at his instance, a reference had been made to the High Court to settle differences. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the claimant. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Binning, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared in support of the Collector's award.

His Lordship said the land compulsorily acquired was 4,409 square yards, and a portion of it was covered by an incomplete bungalow and out-houses at the date of the acquisition. On the 7th December 1898, the claimant required Government to purchase the whole of the property and claimed Rs. 75,000 for it. In August 1899, the Collector reduced the area required by Government to about 60 yards, but the claimant having insisted upon the purchase of the whole, the Collector referred the matter to this court. On the 18th January 1900, Mr. Justice Tyebjee upheld the claimant's requisition, and that decision was confirmed on appeal in August 1900. Accordingly a fresh declaration was made by Government for the compulsory acquisition of the whole of the claimant's property. On the 6th November 1901, the Collector made his award of Rs. 38,612-12-0 to be paid to the claimant for the compulsory acquisition of the whole. The claimant objected to this award, and claimed Rs. 74,000. This amount was claimed in addition to the amounts allowed by the Collector for trees, miscellaneous items, expenses of removal, and 15 per cent. allowed for compulsory acquisition. After referring to the principle of valuation adopted by the Collector and accepted by the claimant, his lordship said the Collector adopted what is called the detailed estimate system, according to which all the different items of work executed are measured, proper rates for those different items are then put down, and the total of those rates is arrived at as the cost of the building. The claimant had insisted before his lordship that this detailed estimate system should be adhered to, because it was upon it that both parties, Government and the claimant, proceeded before the Collector. On the other hand, Mr. Khandabhai Desai, who was the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, at the time of the compulsory acquisition, and upon whose estimates the Collector had based his valuation of the buildings, had given it as his opinion that the detailed estimate system is the most accurate way of arriving at the cost or value of a building. The claimant's expert, Mr. Payne, had suggested another way. It is called the cubical area system. The argument of Mr. Binning for Government had proceeded mostly upon the principle of valuation accepted by both the parties before the Collector ; and his Lordship thought that, having regard to the opinion of Mr. Desai, he ought to base his decision upon it under the circumstances of this case. His lordship went through the details at considerable length. The result was that he allowed Rs 5 per square yard as the value of the land ; that is the claimant was entitled to Rs 22,045 as the value of the land. His Lordship accepted Mr. Desai's valuation of the buildings, and in his opinion, Rs 713-10-0 must be deducted from the total value of the bungalow and the outhouses. In that respect, his lordship confirmed the Collector's award of Rs. 13,549, but allowed Rs. 300 as extra charges for works being out of Bombay. The result was that the claimant was entitled to Rs. 13,849 for the buildings. His Lordship allowed damages as for loss of rent at the rate of Rs.150 a month, minus 25 per cent. for outgoings, for the period from 16th May 1901 to 15th February 1902. To the above sums must be added the following amounts awarded by the Collector :—Rs. 2000 for trees ; 15 per cent. for compensation ; Rs. 400 for miscellaneous items ; and Rs.50 expenses of removal. A decree was passed for the claimant for the above sums' with the costs of this references. Claimant should have 6 per cent. on the excess from the 10th February 1902.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavkar delivered judgment' in a suit instituted by Dhunjibhoy Raghu and Dr. Rajaballi Ramji Lakhdir against Meheralli Muraji, a dealer in furniture, and Rahimtula Gangji, a whole sale dealer in crockery ware, praying for the removal of the defendants from their position of trustees to certain properties devoted to charity, under a deed, dated 20th March 1889. Defendants were appointed trustees under a consent decree of the Court, and the plaintiffs asked that fit and proper persons be appointed in the room of the defendants, and accounts taken. Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee D

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED TAMARIND.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, The PRIVATE SECRETARY, The MILITARY SECRETARY, the MEDICAL OFFICER, and A.-D.-C. in-waiting intended to reach His Excellency and party EN ROUTE which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at MAHABLESHWAR by 7 a.m. on the 6th December, 1906, should be addressed "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post, Town until the 8th December when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Bombay.

J. H. DU BOULAY,

Private Secretary to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay.

Dated Mahableshwar 3rd December, 1906.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DE . 5, 1906.

LIMBS OF THE LAW.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislative Council, for the amendment of the Legal Practitioner's Act in force in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The most important of the amendments contemplated therein is the one regarding the Third Grade Pleaders, namely that that class should be entirely abolished. The pleaders practising at present in His Highness' Dominions are classed under three heads—those of the First Class, or High Court Vakils, who are allowed to practice in all the Courts and offices of the State, pleaders of the Second Class who are allowed to appear and plead in all courts below the High Court, and pleaders of the Third Class who can practice in all Courts subordinate to a Sessions Judge. As there is however no territorial restriction regulating the work of these classes they are allowed to go about from one place to another and pratice in the respective courts wherever they may be. This has naturally resulted in the majority of the vakils of all grades having stuck to Hyderabad, making it their Head Quarters and going out to the Districts as occasion may require. There are therefore about eight hundred vakils, altogether, who have made Hyderabad their head quarters. Of these, nearly two hundred are High Court vakils and not less than five hundred are pleaders of the Third Grade. This large congregation in one locality has affected the profession materially as well as morally and it is no wonder that the vakil has gone down very much in the estimation of the public. Most of these third class pleaders are those who started life as lawyers' clerks and law-touts. In course of time they became sufficiently acquainted with the examiners, and, as recommendation forms an integral part there, even in public examinations, they managed to procure a certificate. No special educational status is required for them: all that is wanted is the ability to read and write *Urdu*. These people have therefore no consideration either for the status of their profession or the responsibility of the work they undertake to do for their clients. A *Banya* in the corner boasts of his pleader on ten rupees a year, and a criminal in the City *Foujdari* can always get one to defend him for a "smoke." This deplorable state of affairs urgently requires a change, and the present attempt is partly due to the impression that there are already too many pleaders in the field and that their manufacture should be stopped at least temporarily, and it is likewise due, to the anxiety of the authorities to prevent the commission of offences by these men so far as their profession is concerned.

It remains to be seen however whether the procedure is sound proposed. Last year strenuous efforts were made by the High Court to put a stop to the third-grade pleadership examinations, but the Government would not accept the recommendation. Even now a different course might be adopted. Abolition of the examination, absolutely, would not only be a hardship upon a particular class of people but would be a check upon the progress of education also. This latter should be avoided as much as possible in a place like Hyderabad where any and every kind of intellectual progress should be welcomed. Instead of abolishing the examination itself the standard might be raised, or rather the status of the examinee may be a little more carefully ascertained. As it is, only those who appear for the first and second grade pleadership examinations are required to attend the Law Class and put in a certificate of attendance for a certain period. Although those who appear for the third grade need not be compelled to attend the Law Class, their educational qualification should certainly be raised and their social as well as their intellectual and moral status certified by some one of approved respectability. The more important thing would be, however, to assign to them certain localities as is the custom and practice in British India. here are fourteen districts in His Highness' Dominions and there are not less than a dozen offices and courts in each district where a third grade pleader could, even according to the present rules, appear and practice. If only a third grade pleader should be fixed to any one district and allowed to practice in the Courts of that District alone, there will be more regularity of work amongst the pleaders practicing in the districts, besides a fair distribution of them numerically, throughout the dominions. There are likewise four divisions or *subahs*, and a second class vakil could appear and plead in all the courts contained therein. The second class men may likewise be confined to various *subahs* according to the choice of each. And so far as the city of Hyderabad itself is concerned no one except a High Court vakil should be allowed to practice in any of the Courts therein. As their number alone is not less than two hundred, there is no chance of any inconvenience to the public.

Such arrangement would be exactly on the lines adopted in British India and could be introduced with the best advantage not only to the profession but to the Judicial Department. The tone of the practitioner can never improve unless, and until such a course is adopted. The abolition of the examination itself would not answer the purpose; indeed it would be productive of more harm and would tend to impede the spread of education; and so far, the city should be completely freed of the third class pleaders. The second-class men are not too many, and they belong to quite a different class altogether. The first and second class pleaders are practically alike, and their examination is the same. The only difference is in the percentage of the marks required in the final examinations. These may therefore be left alone. There would doubtless be an outcry if all the third class pleaders were directed to leave the city and attach themselves to the districts. But Government should be firm if they desire any real improvement Instead of objecting to such a course the pleaders have reason; to be thankful that they have been tolerated for so long. The personal inconvenience of a few men should not be allowed to interfere with a wholesome scheme for the better administration of the state. If, however, the authorities are disposed to be magnanimous they might allow those third-class pleaders who have practised over a given period to remain in the City Courts, and as these disappeared in course of time the evil would remedy itself.

LORD CURZON IN PLEASANT PLACES.

The statement in a contemporary that Lord Curzon has taken The Priory at Reigate for the winter serves to remind us that the ex-Viceroy seems fated to pass his days amidst the most delightful environments. His life is cast in pleasant places, and he is the luckiest of mortals. His youth was passed at Kedleston Hall, that noble palace in the Peak district; from there he went to Eton, the beautiful old college on the Thames. From Eton he went a hundred miles up the Silvery River to Oxford, amidst whose crumbling walls and leafy glades he passed three of the happiest years of his life—years which must have been far more felicitous than those he spent in India. For besides enjoying to the full the youthful irresponsibility of life afloat and afoot, Lord Curzon was President of the Union, where he learnt the arts of oratory in the same rostrum that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury had lear t them. After a few years of travel in the golden East, Lord Kedleston came to India as Viceroy, to occupy a residence where every stone served to remind him of the home of his youth. On his return to England he became the occupant of a noblevy-clad pile hallowed by the memories of centur es—Walmer Castle. From there, when Lady Curzon became ill, Lord Curzon went to lovely old Highcliffe Castle, on the Hampshire coast. Now the ex-Viceroy is amidst the seats of the millionaires of America. A few months ago it was reported that Lord Curzon had taken Headington Hill Hall, a charming retreat at the eastern extremity of the City of Oxford, which is the seat of the Morrells. Lord Curzon, it may be remembered, had a distinguished career at Oxford, and his return portended the headship of a college one day, and was greatly looked forward to. That he will be Chancellor of the University after Lord Goschen's death is also pretty certain. The report of Lord Curzon's return to his *alma mater* was contradicted, however, but a few weeks after Mr. Morrell died, so that it is by no means improbable that the Hall will be occupied by the ex-Viceroy at some future date. It is a lovely place in a beautifully wooded park. And on his return to England Lord Curzon will occupy Reigate's palatial pile, which, both in the present and the past, has been the scene of endless social festivity. His Majesty the King paid the place a visit a year ago last May, for its tenants, Captain and Mrs. Ronald Greville, are amongst Society's chosen leaders. The Priory is the absolute property of Lady Henry Somerset, who also owns for life Eastnor Castle, which is not far away. The Priory, though it stands on the site of a religious house, is quite modern, and was built about eighty years ago. The grounds are beautiful and in the time of the late Earl Somers and his father the place was the scene of brilliant hospitality. The late Lord Somers gave the lease of The Priory to the Reigate Corporation for 999 years, at an almost nominal rent of several acres of land around the remains of the ancient Castle of Reigate, and what had been little better than a dumping ground for rubbish was converted into a charming pleasure-ground. From the Castle court, the view over Surrey is magnificent. Lord Curzon at Reigate will be as happily placed as if he were in the Highlands of Scotland, and yet be within forty minutes of town.

CHEMISTS AT VARIANCE.

THE excitement in scientific circles at the discovery of radium and the subsequent discovery of helium was mild compared to that which is following on an attempt at analysis of the additions to the list of elements. It has resulted in a complete split amongst chemists and, recently, the controversy between Lord Kelvin and Professor Armstrong and other investigators. The point on which the discussion started was as to the cause of radio-activity. Lord Kelvin announced his opposition to the theory of atomic disintegration and ascribes the sun's heat to radio-activity. The great point is that this theory strikes at the very root of the older chemistry by asserting that the transmutation of the elements is an established fact. The earlier stages of the controversy suggest those of a fencing bout, in which the weaker party makes up by agility for his lack of strength. Lord Kelvin began by asserting that the production of helium gas from radium compounds—now a well-ascertained fact—had no more to do with the atomic theory than the orginal discovery of helium in the mineral, cleveite, the obvious conclusion being that both contained radium; but he was soon driven from this position by the arguments at Strutt and Soddy, who showed conclusively that radium went on generating helium after all the gas initially associated with it had been extracted. Lord Kelvin accordingly shifted his ground; quoting a suggestion, made by Rutherford, in the early days of radio-active investigation, that radium might be a chemical compound of helium with other elements, he put forward the view that the radium atom might be made up of an atom of lead and four atoms of helium. This narrowed the controversy down to the question is radium a compound or an element; against which is the fact that despites much investigation no one has yet asserted that the evolution of helium from radium is a chemical process in the ordinary acceptation of the word. Soddy suggests the omission of the word chemical in the use of "compound" as a fair field for both parties, it expressing a minimum of fact. "But what a miserable fraction," observes Soddy "even of the known facts this minimum is . . . the volatile emanation and its non-volatile products . . . the slower-changing later products, of which polonium is one . . . remains still to be systematically accounted for. On the important subject of the nature of the alpha, beta, and gamma rays and their origin the view is silent. . . . The emission of energy, greater a million-fold than that involved in any previous material change, remains a mystery. . . The constancy of ratio between the quantities of radium and uranium in all natural minerals is another experimental fact unexplained." The discovery of radium has led to the discovery of the important fact that almost all matter possesses something of the power of radio-activity and until some better explanation be found scientists in general are likely to accept the theory of atomic disintegration despite the protests of the few.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

THE report of the War Office Committee regarding promotion in the higher military ranks will, if acted upon, make for efficiency. Automatic promotion in any rank is bad for the service and if it could be freed of "favouritism" promotion by selection would be found by far the best system. In any case the automatic promotion of senior officers is fatal. It is upon their shoulders that the responsibility for an efficient Army rests, notwithstanding all that the Secretary of State may do in the way of reorganisation. There are countless lieutenant-colonels on the half-pay list who never will and never ought to be promoted. By the introduction of principle of selection officers who now permit themselves to lose interest in their profession and whose inclination it is to drift, may be rejuvenated and reinvigorated—with good results both to themselves and the Army generally.

THE SCOTS GREYS.

WE do not like the observations of Lord Rosebery concerning the Scots Greys. It is not to the best interests of that splendid regiment that it should be perpetually retained north of the border. And as to the "hidden forces and animosities of the Scottish nation"—it is an unworthy suggestion that there are any. The Scots Greys is a Regiment which is not, although it is supposed to be, entirely composed of Scotsmen any more than is the Scots Guards or the Royal Scots. Yet either of these regiments has as much right as the other to claim perpetual service in Scotland. The idea is to take cavalry away from busy centres like Edinburgh and Glasgow and to station them where there is room to move and where conditions are favourable for cavalry evolutions.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Western Command will arrive in Bombay to-morrow at 6-40 a.m. and leave in Bombay by the Punjab Mail. Arrival and departure will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival and departure.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Cirassia homeward bound, arrived at Suez on Monday the 3rd instant.

COLONEL the Hon E. Baring and Lady Ulrica Baring will probably pay a visit to India this cold weather.

MR. J. M. MACPHERSON, Secretary of the Legislative Department of the Government of India has reached Calcutta, and the Hon. Mr. Erle Richards arrives on Tuesday.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise to-day to announce the arrival in Bombay of the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

A GOVERNMENT Order of great interest to European Schools in the Madras Presidency has just been issued. The Acting Director of Public Instruction has proposed that the recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned by the Government of India in aid of European and Eurasian Education in this Presidency may be utilised during the current year in the following manner:—Rs. 35,640 for the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers; Rs. 4,000 towards the enhancement of grants made in aid of the equipment and maintenance of schools and Rs. 360 towards the provision of scholarships on a more generous scale. The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposals and have asked the Director to see that the estimated amount to be assigned to each institution is disbursed with as little delay as possible.

GREAT agitation is set up in Mysore City, says the local paper, by the Aryan Reform Association about reforming marriage customs among the Brahmins, and for this purpose a Committee of orthodox Pandits is appointed to discuss the Shastras and come to a sensible decision. The Committee of Pandits finds it a very hard and unenviable task to perform, because the Shastras, if correctly interpreted, allow the reforms contemplated, *viz*, late marriages, but personally and owing to prudential considerations the orthodox Pandits are not willing to boldly plunge into the impetuous stream of social reformation. They say that there being various ways of interpreting the scriptures, it is not possible to accept the view formed to support the changes now sought for, *viz*., marriage of girls after 16 are admissible.

IT is to be regretted that the mischief done to cotton plants by the boll worm this summer, has not been confined to a few tracts in the Punjab. In Sind also the worm has put in an appearance, and unluckily it has attacked some of the Egyptian variety of the plants that were under cultivation. This will lessen the supply of the long-staple cotton which commanded a record price on the Liverpool market last season, and the promise of a good trade being eventually established will be checked. It is, however, to be hoped that no permanent bad effect will be produced, for there are ways of stopping the boll-worm which have been applied in other countries. The expert, who has been on special duty in Canal Colonies under the orders of the Agricultural Department, should now be in a position to make his recommendations; and doubtless these will be of a practical kind and such that the ordinary ryot can understand them. In the Punjab and Sind cotton and wheat claim the largest share of the cultivator's attention, and it will be very disheartening if the more paying crop of the two dwindles to small dimensions.

WHEN writers at Home speak of British prestige in India being endangered by such matters as the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance they, perhaps, unconsciously exaggerate, says the *Pioneer*. India is too big and too diversified to be deeply moved by a matter which concerns a mere handful of people who have no particular claim upon their fellow-countrymen. Colonial exclusiveness is a form of caste prejudice which all the Indians who are in the least likely to bear about it are perfectly capable of understanding. It will be made much of as a political grievance, no doubt, but to say that it endangers British prestige is preposterous and is not the way to enhance prospects of a satisfactory settlement. The British Colonies will, on no account, surrender their right to determine questions of immigration, but if they are not threatened they are quite likely to listen to representations which would ensure fair treatment to the class of Indians who are really suitable persons to settle and trade on an equality with Europeans.

CAMEOS OF OLD INDIA.

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS.

No. VII.

(*Extracts from the Library of a Bibliophile*).

In a later letter, Mrs. Fay gives us a picture of a two o'clock *burra khana* at Bombay, which, she says, was in the old style:—

"We dined one day at Mr. Nesbit's, Chief of the Marine, who gave us a repast in the true Old Indian style. 'The tables, they groaned with the weight of the feast.' We had every joint of a calf on the table at once, nearly half a Bengal sheep, several large dishes of fish, boiled and roast turkies, a ham, a kid, tongue, fowls, and a long train of edeteras. The heat was excessive, the hour two, and we were thirty in company in a lower-roomed house, so you may conceive what sensations such a prodigious dinner would produce."

Mr. Tennant, the author of those interesting volumes entitled "*Indian Recreations*," to which we have already referred, writing in 1798 from the Mofussil, says:—

"The mode of living in this part of India (Cawnpore) has, within the last ten or fifteen years, undergone a very great alteration. Before that period, the Civil and Military servants of the Company of the first rank were lodged in Bungalows worse than those of a subaltern of the present day. As the practice of feeding beef, mutton, pork, and poultry was not then introduced, their tables were very poorly supplied: even vegetables were not to be had, though an article indispensably necessary to the climate."

Mr. Cordener, who arrived at Madras in this same year, and who apparently alludes to the state of affairs in 1799—though, perhaps, to a later period—observes:

"All classes of European society here live sumptuously, and many individuals expend from two to ten thousand pounds each annually in maintaining their households. The economy of their tables is entrusted entirely to native servants, who load them with dishes of solid meat, estimating the goodness of the dinner by the quantity which they crowd upon the board; and in most houses there is but a scanty supply of vegetables. Even rice and curry—the staple food of the country—are often omitted, probably because they are common, but they are the best and most wholesome nourishment which India affords."

Here we see in all these accounts the same reference to the misplaced solidity of an Indian meal. In respect of our fare generally, there seems to have been a progressive improvement. In 1790, as we have already seen, M. Grandpre, an officer in the French Army, thought it "indifferent." In 1805, Lord Valentia, an English nobleman, thought it "excellent." He wrote:—

"The viands are excellent, and served in great profusion, to the no small satisfaction of the birds and beasts of prey, to whose share a considerable proportion of the remains fall; for the lower orders of Portuguese, to whom alone they would be serviceable, cannot consume the whole."

An intelligent writer who visited Calcutta about the same time—a gentleman of the Madras Bar—bears similar high testimony to the excellence of the dinners, and speaks with rapture of the delights of the "*lall shrab*." He writes:—

"I had ample specimens of Bengal hospitality and of the luxury of Bengal dinners in particular. But although the dinner hour is late and the most skilful variety of viands solicits your appetite, Calcutta dinners are but a languid sort of thing. You have stomach, perhaps, to pick the bone of a duriken, or may get through a fine delicious snipe; but you cannot grapple with a slice of beef or of Bengal mutton. The tiffin—a meal at two o'clock—defrauds the dinner of its lounge due. But the luxury of the first glass of cool claret (*lall sarsaut*) that salutes your lips! Skilfully refrigerated, it is a celestial draught. The icy nectar courses down the whole system with the rapidity of lightning, the spirits are set free as from the torpor of enchantment, and the whole being undergoes a refreshing transformation."

And now that we have shown how our countrymen were wont, in times of old, to get through the Indian day, let us devote a few words to the present. Strange as it may appear, it is unquestionably true that though we found it an easy task to exhibit the manners of our forefathers, we are almost inclined to turn aside from the difficulty of depicting our own. The work of sketching an Indian day in these times is by no means one of easy accomplishment. The general custom is to follow the example of Sterne and to "take a single captive." Thus, every perriwig-pated fellow gives a picture of his own, and crams into a single portrait all the most monstrous features he can collect from a community of many hundreds, producing at last a composite order of being, the like of which the world has never seen. Mr. George W. Johnson, "Advocate of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, Fellow of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, &c.," who has lately written a book called "The Stranger in India, or Three Years in Calcutta," presents the world with a picture of a day in Calcutta which is remarkable as representing neither the habits of a class, nor of any individual member of one. It is a collection of a great number of features which may have existed somewhere, and some which have existed nowhere out of Mr Johnson's imagination, all jumbled incongruously together and kneaded into a monstrous whole. The truth is that since the European population of India has so greatly increased, there is necessarily a greater variety in the style and manner of living. Our habits vary according to the tastes and the duties of individual members of society. Thus, a picture sketched to the life of which Thompson is the model might be recognised in no feature by Jones. If we say that the English in India rise before the sun, take a long ride, sleep for an hour or so, and then make a hearty breakfast, we might hit off the said Thompson's morning avocations to a nicety; but Jones, at every single point, will incontinently put in his denials. One man rises before the sun, mounts his horse, and takes his gallop; another rises with the sun, saunters in his garden, paces his verandah, or betakes himself at once to his dressing-room to luxuriate in pyjammahs, tea, toast, and the morning papers; a third rises some time after the sun, bathes and dresses without any loss of time, and reads, or writes his letters, or devotes himself to business, an hour before breakfast. As a general rule, it may be said that we are earlier risers in this country than in England; but we should be sorry to pledge ourselves to the existence of any other general rules. Breakfast comes—some eat it and some look at it. It may consist of fish, rice, eggs, cold meat, fruits, and preserves; it may be nothing but a cup of tea and a single slice of dry toast; or, perchance, it lies midway somewhere between these two extremes. There is a thing called breakfast in most houses; it may be taken at nine o'clock or earlier, or at any time up to eleven, and after it comes either the serious occupation or the strenuous idleness of the day: men of business then begin to work, idlers begin to amuse themselves. The Merchant or the Civilian or the Staff Officer at the Presidency, puts himself into his carriage or hurries away to his office. In the military cantonment, the regimental officer who has got through the principal business of the day before many of his countrymen are out of their beds, betakes himself to the billiard table, or prepares for a round of visits, or lounges away his morning at home. Our ladies, too, spend their mornings after as many different fashions as the busier lords of the creation. One sits at home to receive morning visits; another goes out to pay them; a third gives orders that her doors shall be closed (*durwazeh bund* is the Indian "Not at home") and seats herself down quietly in her drawing-room or boudoir to write letters, or to read a new book, or to practice a new piece of music. One has many household duties to perform and thinks it is her duty to perform; another leaves all these things to her underlings and wonders that the day is so long. Mrs. A. is busy with her children, Mrs. B. with her worsted-work, and Mrs. C. with a pattern of a dress for the Fancy Ball. There are as many different ways of spending the morning as there are varieties, social and moral, of womankind. Habits vary according to taste, principle, physical health, social position, and the length of the purse in India as much as in England. There is this difference, however, that here morning visits are paid in the morning; at home they are paid in the afternoon. We devote the time between breakfast and luncheon to these little social duties: the afternoon we consider entirely our own. As to the tiffin itself, our friends in England regard us *en masse* as tiffin-eating animals; but the epithet does not describe us. Very few men of business eat tiffin at all, unless a biscuit and a glass of wine or a few sandwiches are entitled to bear the name. Idlers may indulge themselves as they like, but the man of business who leaves home at ten o'clock and returns not before five—the intermediate hours being thoroughly occupied—must content himself with what is called a snack. In most cases it will be found that he eats a satisfying breakfast and gets through the day very well with the aid of a biscuit or a few sandwiches and a glass of Sherry. In these times, the day's work is really a day's work; men do not go home to tiffins or early dinners, nor can they afford to indulge in the afternoon siestas which, in former days, were so general. A true bill, we believe, may be found on this latter charge against some ladies and some regimental officers; but the majority of European residents in India have too much to do to think of sleeping before dinner. From ten or eleven o'clock to five or six, office-men are hard at work. Let no one suppose that they lounge through their business after an indolent undress fashion—that they loll upon easy couches, hookah in hand, and lazily give instructions to their underlings, whilst they sip their delicious sherbet and puff out the fumes of the odoriferous *chillum*. The life of a man of business in India is anything but a luxurious one. In spite of heat, of langour, of oppression, of all the overpowering influences of the climate, he toils throughout the long day, in a comfortless counting-house—perhaps, in a room the heated atmosphere of which is rendered more intolerable by the presence of a score of oily native clerks—and returns home at sunset, jaded and exhausted, to take his evening drive and afterwards perhaps to be dragged to a sultry dinner-party. The drive refreshes him a little. He "eats" as much air as he can get, and with it more dust than he desires. He has not very much to say to his wife, who sits beside him in the britzska; for his head is crammed full of business, and he cannot empty it on the spur of the moment. Perhaps, he does not accompany his wife at all: he mounts his horse or he remains at home lounging about the verandah. Judging by the number of ladies to be seen on the Course without their husbands, neither of these contingencies would appear to be very uncommon. Well, the ride or the no ride over, the time for dressing has arrived. Ten to one that the gentleman, if he be engaged to dine abroad, says that it is a "confounded bore"—and it is possible that his wife may agree with him. Still they go—and go, again and again—grumbling all the time, but taking, however obvious the remedy, no steps to mitigate the evil of which they complain.

There is nothing more easily regulated: you may dine out every night or you may stay at home with equal uniformity, if you will only come to the determination of shaping your measures accordingly. In India, as in all other societies, men and women are divided into two classes—the domestic and undomestic. Your next-door neighbour may be—like ours—the veriest gad-about in existence; and whilst you sit quietly at home every evening, the picture of domesticity—reading, like Sir James Mackintosh, to your wife and daughters whilst they busily ply their needles—you may hear your neighbour's carriage plunge out of his compound a little before eight and return a little after eleven with the utmost regularity, six nights in the seven; whilst on the seventh, if curiously inclined, you might learn pretty nearly the number of his guests by counting the strokes on the gong which announces the arrival of the *Sahib-logue*. And these dinners, what are they, for which so much is too frequently sacrificed? Not quite so intolerable, perhaps, as those two o'clock "daylight dinners" round a table steaming with solid flesh, which Mrs. Fay has described, and yet, as we have already shown, regarding them not gastronomically but socially evils of a magnitude not to be despised. The dinner is itself a passable dinner—good to look at and not bad to eat: the wine is fair wine, and iced to a point preclusive of much criticism on the matter, if it be not fair; but neither glittering plate nor dainty looking entremets, nor good wine iced to a deception, will go far to make a pleasant evening. There is, for the most part, a something wanting. One half of the party are worn out with the fatigues of the day, and the other half, if they have not that excuse, ought to have it—or a better one. And yet to these langour-ridden dinner-parties many betake themselves, night after night, grumbling each time at the dire necessity, yet well content to endure the same infliction on the morrow. He goes—Bachelor or Benedict; if the former because he is assiduous as a visitor; if the latter, because he gives what he receives and thereby brings down upon himself a deluge of invitations. He goes—and thus the day is concluded. It is his choice to go: perhaps, it is his pleasure to grumble.

Still the diners-out form but a segment, though a large one, of our society. There are many who delight in the quiet evening at home, and rarely or never cross their threshold to dinner, ball, play, or concert, after returning from their evening drive. The domestic virtues are cultivated as sedulously in India as in England, and not perhaps by a smaller proportion of the gross amount of gentility. There are here, as at home, some who lead quiet domestic lives from necessity and some from choice; and it will not appear upon enquiry now, whatever may have been the case in former days, that our standard of domestic morality is one degree below that of our brethren in the West.

(*To be continued.*)

THE MOOLJI FIRE.

Question of Private Fire Appliances.

THE following letter has been addressed to the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation by the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association:—

"We are desired by the Committee of this Association to forward the subjoined resolutions which were passed by an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Association, held on the 11th ultimo under the circumstances set out below, for the purpose of enabling you to have the necessary inquiries made regarding the conduct of the department concerned, in the interests and for the welfare of the public at large.

THE following are the resolutions above referred to, viz:—(1) That the attention of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be drawn to the conduct of the Municipal Fire Brigade Department at the fire at Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market on the night the 29th October 1906, in not rendering the assistance which they ought to have rendered towards the extinction of fire and in remaining careless and negligent in the performance of their duties for a considerable time and otherwise wasting precious time in disputes and squabbles with the Fire Brigade Staff of the owners of the market. (2). That the attention of the Corporation be also invited to the question whether the Municipal Fire Brigade Department has any authority from the Corporation or otherwise to prevent by force or with the assistance of the Police other persons from continuing the measures taken by them for the extinguishment of the fire before the arrival of the Municipal fire engines and brigade side by side with the Municipal Brigade."

The above Resolutions were passed upon a complaint received by our Association from a large number of respectable merchants who are members of the Association and who, under the circumstances narrated below; became apprehensive of a serious loss in the event of a repetition of the conduct complained of on a similar occasion in future.

From the inquiries made by our Association and from the representations made by our members who were present on the spot and who witnessed the occurrence with their own eyes, and whose word the Association has no reason to doubt, it appears that the fire first broke out at or about 9-15 p.m. Bombay time, from the top floor of the shop of one Mr. Goculdas Rawji, in woollen goods, situate in what is known as the Navi Gully of the Market. An alarm was at once given by means of the ringing of a large bell which is specially kept for that purpose in the middle of the market, and the Fire Brigade staff of the Market consisting of trained and efficient men whom the owners of the Market always keep employed, came out with their pump and played upon the fire with their streamers. At the same time information of the fire was also immediately telephoned by the owners Ramoshis at the different Fire Brigade stations of the Municipality in the city, and the Municipal Fire Brigade came on the spot shortly thereafter and began to work.

A short while thereafter the Market Staff was required by the men of the Municipal Brigade to stop playing their hoses any more upon the fire, and to remove their pump and leave the spot.

An altercation thereupon ensued between the men of the Market Staff and those of the Municipal Brigade during which the work of extinguishing the fire necessarily stopped, and the conflagration began to spread again and get firmer hold of the burning building, but had it not been at this critical moment for the very timely and valuable effor

THE TRANSVAAL ORDINANCE.

OPERATION POSTPONED.

Statement in the House.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION REQUIRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Winston Churchill, questioned in the House of Commons, announced that the Government was unable, without further consideration, to advise His Majesty that the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance should be brought into operation and it therefore would not be proceeded with at present.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Vote of the Hetvolk.

PROBABLE COMBINATION OF PARTIES.

[" EMPIRE " SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The election programme for the Hetvolk includes the prohibition of all Asiatic labour.

In all probability the Nationalists and Labour parties will combine against the Progressives.

GAMBLING IN THE MALAY STATES.

Consideration for Chinese Habits.

PROHIBITION IMPRACTICABLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Laidlaw, said that the Chinese alone were allowed to gamble in the Malay States, because it was a habit to an extent unknown in other races in the Peninsula. Its total prohibition, he added, was impracticable. Lord Elgin considers it best to proceed slowly, and to gradually accustom the Chinese to the idea of prohibition.

SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

Socialists Demand Punishment of Colonial Officers.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

In the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Dernburg, amid laughter and uproar, defended the Colonial administration. The Socialists renewed their charges demanding the punishment of the superiors, besides the subordinates. Herr Dernburg promised to punish the guilty and protect the innocent.

THE NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

Bright Colonial Enterprise.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Sir Charless Jessell presided at the North Borneo dinner at which three hundred and fifty were present and which passed off most successfully.

Sir Phillip Corrie said: "We have laid the foundation of a colony which is worth untold millions as an Imperial heritage and its development in future will proceed much faster."

He announced that they had received an application to construct the Sandakan Murudu railway and the Managers of the rubber estates were more than satisfied with the result of the enterprise.

THE POPE AND THE POLES.

Vatican Attitude towards Germany.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Pope has informed the Poles that he sympathizes with them, but cannot espouse their cause against Germany.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Report Stage Concluded in the Lords.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Lords have concluded the report stage of the Education Bill with further amendments unacceptable to Government.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

Senhor Moret's Ministry Resigns.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Senhor Moret's Ministry has resigned in consequence of Parliament's disapproval of his secretly writing to King Alfonso against his own leader and Premier Dominquez.

This splits the Liberal party and probably opens the way to the return of the Conservatives to power.

Admiral Touchard has postponed his visit to King Alfonso owing to the crisis.

THE KHEDIVE'S LOYALTY.

His Good Faith called into Question.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The *Daily Telegraph* Cairo correspondent says that the Khedive has been shown the *Times'* telegram from its Cairo correspondent, published on the 27th ultimo, and is indignant at his good faith and loyalty being called into question.

THE WALI OF BAGHDAD.

A New Appointment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Hasim Bey, the Wali of Monastir, has been appointed Wali of Baghdad.

HIGHER ARMY PROMOTION.

REPORT OF THE WAR OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Plethora of Colonels.

SELECTION FOR VACANCIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The report of the War Office Committee regarding the promotions to Colonels and Generals attributes the plethora of Colonels to the present system of automatic promotion and recommends its abolition and suggests promotion, from Lieutenant-Colonel upwards, by selection to fill vacancies. The whole establishment above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel should be 350 Colonels, 70 Major-Generals, 20 Lieutenant-Generals, and 10 Generals. Recommendations for promotion in the whole army will be made by a Selection Board. This will remove many difficulties in the administration and produce a small saving.

THE PLURAL VOTING BILL.

Large Majority.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The House of Commons have read the Plural Voting Bill a third time by 333 against 104.

THE SCOTS GREYS.

Protest Meeting at Edinburgh.

"HIDDEN ANIMOSITIES."

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Lord Rosebery was the principal speaker at a National Meeting held at Edinburgh last night to protest against the proposed removal of the Scots Greys from Scotland. He warned the Government not to stir up the hidden forces and animosities of the Scottish Nation.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Lady Minto and the Delhi Hospitals.

A COMPLETION AND A BEGINNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 4.

An interesting ceremony took place here to-day, when Her Excellency Lady Minto formally opened the Victoria Zenana Purdhanashin Women's Hospital which was commenced in 1904. The Hospital is situated near the Jumma Musjid and the grant of land was made on the recommendation of Lord Curzon, while the building was designed by Mr. J. Ransome. Altogether the Hospital has cost ninety-six thousand rupees, while eighty thousand rupees have been invested to form the endowment. The Hospital is to be in connection with the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund and the training of nurses for purdah ladies in private houses will be carried on.

Lady Minto arrived shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by His Honour Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz. A large gathering of European and Native gentlemen was present when the Honorary Secretary of the Fund, the Rev. S. Thomas, read the Address.

LADY MINTO'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Minto in reply said:—"It has afforded me much pleasure to be present here to-day to open the Victoria Zenana Hospital. It is indeed a splendid tribute from the people of Delhi to the memory of our late beloved Queen, whose keen interest and sympathy with every movement to help the women of India were so well known. The co-operation of all classes, European and Indian, in supporting such a memorial is most assuredly a happy augury of its future success. The collection of funds and the general arrangements connected with the erection of such a building must have given considerable anxiety to the Committee, and in this connection the admirable and self-sacrificing work of Mr. S. S. Thomas, its Honorary Secretary, must be mentioned, whilst the Honorary Engineer, Mr. Lala Babu Mul, deserves hearty congratulations on the result of his labours. I can only echo the words just spoken in hoping that this Hospital may prove a boon and a blessing to the purdah women of Delhi and its surroundings. I heartily wish it every success and shall follow its work with much interest."

The recitation of a poem on behalf of the Hindu and Mahomedan Communities followed.

Lady Minto, having accepted a key as souvenir of the occasion, inspected the Hospital, afterwards driving to the Cambridge Mission Zenana Hospital to lay the foundation-stone.

THE GRAND CHORD LINE.

Arrangements for the Opening Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The programme of the visit to Gya, on the occasion of the opening of the Grand Chord line there, has been issued. The Viceroy reaches Geyhandi at 2-40 p. m., where the camp is fixed and the guests will be assembled. His Excellency will perform the ceremony of opening the railway by inserting a fishbolt at one of the rail joints and fastening the same with a silver spanner. The Viceroy's and guests' trains then proceed to Gomoh where dinner will be provided. At the opening ceremony, morning dress will be worn and at the dinner, mess dress.

THE SETTLEMENT OF AJMERE.

Appointment of Mr. Lupton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. W. J. E. Lupton, I.C.S., who has just returned from leave has been appointed to carry out the Ajmere Settlement which was last year done by Sir James Digges La Touche, Mr. Lupton, before going on leave was responsible for the Settlement of the Mainpuri district.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

Insistence on Equal Treatment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Consul-General Miller repudiates having been interviewed at San Francisco.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL"]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

It is believed that President Roosevelt is taking a strong line in the Japanese question and demands equal treatment for all law-abiding foreigners.

He is prepared, it is said, to secure this, if necessary, by force of arms.

PUNJAB COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Proposal to Make them Tenable at Aligarh Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University considered the other day a reference from the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on the question of the Punjab College Scholarships being tenable in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh. Aligarh being outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Punjab University, the M. A. O. College could not be affiliated to the Punjab University, nor could its students read for examinations of that University. Consequently under existing regulations neither the University nor the Government scholarships could be tenable any longer to that College. The Government and Victoria scholarships had been made tenable in the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, in 1889, on the ground that it was better equipped for Mahommedan students than any College in the Punjab. The Government of Bengal and that of Eastern Bengal and Assam have both agreed to the transfer of the Government scholarships to the M. A. O. College even after the Indian Universities Act was enforced. A number of appeals have been received from leading Mahommedan gentlemen to the effect that if the Punjab scholarships are not tenable in Aligarh. Some Punjabi students would lose the advantage of being educated at Aligarh, whereas no Punjab College offered the same advantages. Under these circumstances it has been suggested, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, that the Punjab scholarships should be made tenable at the Aligarh College as before the revised regulations of the University; the Punjab Education Code being amended so as to make this possible.

The Syndicate has found itself unable to concur with this suggestion. After discussion it has decided to reply to the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that in the opinion of the Syndicate it would be in contravention of article 27 of the Indian Universities Act and opposed to the principles underlying territorial divisions of the Jurisdiction of Indian Universities if the Punjab College scholarships were made tenable in Aligarh. It would also, the Syndicate feared, create an objectionable precedent as it would be difficult to refuse similar privileges to other sectarian colleges of special character. Finally, to accept the suggestion would be to leave out of consideration what the Syndicate considered to be the primary object of all Punjab College scholarships, *viz.*, to encourage and so far as possible to enable Punjab students to continue their studies in Punjab Colleges. In view of all the circumstances the Syndicate regretted it was unable to propose to the Senate the suggested amendment of the revised regulations.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Tour to the East Colonies, India, and Canada.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

The Duke of Connaught, as Inspector General of Forces, after inspecting the garrisons of Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, and paying an un-official visit to India, will proceed on an official tour through Canada.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Preparations at Agra.

THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

The Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh of Idar will be with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Agra as Colonel Commandant. Several ex-cadets have rejoined for another short period of military training in order to parade with the Corps as the Viceroy's personal escort during the Durbar. Mr. Beamley will be in charge of the police arrangements at the Agra Durbar. There will be a detachment of the Benares river police on duty in connection with the fire brigade work in the Viceroy's camp. The necessity for special precautions was proved at the Delhi gathering of 1902-3 where a fire broke out more than once in the camps though no very serious damage was done.

THE NOWSHERA CANTONMENT.

Constructing the Water Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

The native lines for the two regiments at the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment are practically ready and progress is being made with the mess bungalows now under construction. As regards the water supply, a big well is being sunk close to the Kala Pani Nullah and the water will be raised by pumping engines. It will be carried to reservoirs through iron pipes, each being capable of holding enough for one day's consumption per regiment. It is believed that the supply will be quite wholesome and the well has been placed high enough to be out of the reach of the floods which occasionally sweep down the Nullah.

THE PORTSMOUTH DISTURBANCES.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT. COLLARD.

Evidence on Kneeling.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

In the Collard Court-martial to-day, a petty officer gave evidence that Lieutenant Collard, on the 24th November of last year, ordered a stoker "Down on your knee, you dog."

The stoker obeyed but rose again, whereupon he was put in the guard-room. The matter was afterwards hushed up.

Other seamen corroborated the witness, but differed in the details.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Time Wanted to File List of Creditors.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

After Mr. Barton had applied for a short extension of time for filing the schedule the Official Assignee points out it was customary to give three weeks or a month as a rule to enable insolvents to file a schedule, but in the present case, though that period has been extended the time given, was found to be absolutely inadequate for preparing the schedule. In the first place staff was not available for doing the work, because they were largely engaged in assisting the Auditors who had come from Calcutta to prepare a preliminary statement of affairs of the firm. It was now fourteen days since the work in connection with the schedule had been taken up. He knew that the creditors were anxious to have Special Assignees appointed. It was therefore trying to get at least a list of creditors made out showing mere totals of their account without interest being calculated. Despite his best endeavours to do so, it had turned out an impossible task to get it done in anything like the time fixed by the High Court. Not only were there 6,000 creditors, of whom the greater portion were depositors, but there was only one ledger for depositors. The various deposits made by one person did not appear in one place under one head. If one person made five or six deposits it would be scattered all over the ledger. All these items had to be collected before an alphabetical list could be prepared of creditors and deposits lumped together. He could not duplicate or triplicate the work and so get on faster as there was only one ledger. His Lordship could take it from him that every possible effort had been made to get the work done soon, but it was found absolutely impossible to complete the work before the end of the year. It was a herculean task certainly. However anxious he was that creditors should have their meeting as early as possible for appointing special assignees, it was impossible to get the list filed before the beginning of the next year. He hoped that the creditors having got an informal committee of their representatives to look after their interests, they would not be grievously disappointed in not being able to get Special Assignees appointed at an earlier date.

MADRAS NEW DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Not to be Taken Up for Some Time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 4.

The Municipal Commissioners of Madras, at a special meeting held yesterday evening, resolved not to incur any additional expenditure in connection with the reconstruction of the Madras drainage works until they were in possession of further more convincing evidence of the unsuitability of the present works than is afforded by a Sanitary Engineer's report. Mr. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer President, remarked he has made some scathing criticisms on the design of the present scheme, the chief point being the question of gradients. The Commissioners are not satisfied that his criticisms are justified.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

No Recent News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

No further news has been received of the explorer Dr. Sven Hedin, but it is presumed that he has penetrated well into Western Tibet, after crossing the Aksai Chin or White Desert. Communication with him will become more difficult as the winter season advances.

DREDGING OPERATIONS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Captain Corell, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, has submitted a report on the dredging operations at the Maylapore bar. Most satisfactory results have been achieved and a new dredger has been launched.

REALISM at a masquerade ball was carried out to its full limits in the case of a Hallowe'en party given by Mrs. Etta Carson, of Trenton, New Jersey. The large drawing-room was filled with guests, when three persons came in by the windows dressed like brigands. They were armed, and carried dark lanterns and burglar tools, their appearance creating great merriment. The hostess offered them her hand, to which courtesy they replied with a raucous whisper, 'Hist, be quiet!" The men proceeded to justify their garb by picking up valuables and stowing them away in carpet bags slung over their shoulders. They took brooches and other ornaments from the women, cleared the supper room of the silver on the table and sideboards, and forced open drawers and cabinets in their faithful interpretation of the burglar's role. They vanished through the windows as mysteriously as they came. To the astonishment and dismay of all, they did not return. After waiting half an hour the truth dawned on the guests. The men were burglars.

THE FAR EAST.

REFORM PROGRESS AT PEKING.

The Railway in Manchuria.

BIRTHDAY OF THE MIKADO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 10.

THE Imperial Decrees of November 6, mark another stage in the present movement towards reform in China. There are six Decrees in all, and they deal with changes in Chinese governmental circles, centring round the contemplated reform of the Administrative system. The first three affect the composition of the Grand Council, which undergoes certain significant alterations in its personnel. In the fourth Decree is an expression of most excellent sentiments regarding the reform of the official system in the provinces. The defects of the provincial administrations are set forth with the most admirable candour; the shortcomings of departmental and provincial officials of secretaries and yamen runners meet with the strongest condemnation; dishonest and oppression are denounced, while the goal held out as the ultimate aim of Imperial solicitude "is to make the people happy and contented with their several lots and avocations." The most enlightened government of the age could not have indited a more estimable memorandum and if the power for good behind the Throne were in keeping with the tenour of the decree, no anxiety need be felt for the future of China. But even as one reads of the "sole wish" which has prompted this latest edict, is recalled the phraseology of other documents, which are either as lifeless and ineffective to-day as they were when they were first issued, or in the light of experience seem bitter commentaries upon Imperial intentions. At likin stations up and down the country which thwart commercial enterprise and throttle Native industries, Chinese traders and others may also read while wasting valuable hours that the likin system has been devised to render the people happy and contented with their lot. The sixth Decree contains the details of the reorganization of the various Departments of State and finally each Minister is adjured to use his best endeavours to act honestly and faithfully in reforming the Government.

One is, however, of confronted with the general lack of knowledge regarding the real programme of the Reform Party. Up to the present moment the reform movement would appear to be confined to the shuffling of officials in various high positions and to some praiseworthy utterances in Imperial Decrees. In view of the novelty of the undertaking it is not to be expected that definite progress could be reported at this stage, and the outside world recognizes that the movement to be thorough must be slow and sure. It is only when they endeavour to obtain from extraneous indications some idea of the spirit actuating the Reformers that well-wishers of China lose confidence in the permanent value of the present movement. Side by side with emphatic utterances of a desire to promote the interests of China as a whole are to be found actions which can only result in the further postponement of better things for the country. The ingrained habits of many generations are not to be reformed by a paper decree, and until it is realized that officials have to remodel their whole manner of life in their capacity of guardians of the nation's interests, there can be little real reform in China.

THE RAILWAY IN MANCHURIA.

It appears from a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* that the news recently sent to Tokio about the Kirin-Changchun Railway requires to be modified. A Chinese Company has indeed been formed and it actually went to work, but a protest from Japan interrupted the operations. Moreover, it was found that fully seven millions, of yen, instead of four millions, would be required, hence the actual situation seems to be that the Chinese projectors are waiting until the Changchun station question is settled, when they will seek Japanese co-operation.

It is exceedingly difficult to understand the alleged refusal of the Russians to allow Japanese officers in uniform to enter Changchun. Mr. Hagiwara, the Mukden Consul-General, on his recent visit to Harbin obtained assurances from the officer in command there that no further obstacles would be placed in the way of Japanese officers, and it was believed that the Russian Government had issued instructions in that sense. Thereafter one Japanese officer actually obtained admittance. But subsequently two were turned back, and the cause assigned was that Harbin was in communication with St. Petersburg on the subject. Mr. Hagiwara—according to the *Asahi Shimbun* telegrams—has therefore addressed another strong protest to Harbin, asking why a definite agreement has been violated. The whole conduct of the Russians in this business is singular. Apparently they are guided by the fact that a veto against the passage of officers in uniform is enforced on the Russo-German frontier, but if that be their reason they ought, one would think, to have alleged it from the outset instead of entering into a compact which they are not prepared to implement. It would seem that there has been no attempt by Russian officers in uniform to pass into the Japanese zone.

The projected Japanese exhibition in Mukden would appear to be a failure. It was to have been opened on November, and the building has actually been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Nakamura, an architect employed by the six chambers of commerce which planned the enterprise. But the representatives of these bodies have shown marked inertia. Originally there were to have been 600 sections. Then the number was reduced to 239, and now, on the eve of the date announced for opening, the only exhibitor is Tokio, which has sent thirty-nine classes of articles. The *Asahi's* correspondent says that it is not known when the exhibition will be opened.

THE TELEPHONE IN CHINA.

For the purpose of introducing reforms into the telephone system of Tientsin, as ordered by H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai, the director (Taotai Sun) of the Tientsin telephone exchange has dispatched Mr. Yu, Chinese Superintendent, to Japan to investigate the existing condition of the telephone exchanges in the island Empire for imitation purposes in China and with a view of extending the Tientsin telephone system to other Treaty Ports and big cities in the various Provinces. By permission of H. E. Yuan, who is also Director-General of Chinese Imperial Telegraphs and Telephones, Mr. Rothe, foreign Superintendent, is now busily engaged in doubling the telephone lines in the various foreign Concessions for the convenience of the foreign and native subscribers. After the completion of this work, the line will be directly connected with the Central station in the city so as to place the whole exchange on one uniform system.—The local telephone exchange is now controlled by Taotai Sun, in conjunction with Mr. Rothe.

AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE NANNING.

A dispatch received by the local mandarins from Canton reports that a large body of insurgents composed of disaffected farmers and peasants of Nanning prefecture Kuangsi province, attempted to rush the important prefectural city of that name on the 2nd instant, the design being to hold that city as the base of a proposed rebellion of the whole province of Kuangsi. The insurgents were joined by various bodies of disbanded soldiers who are all well armed with breach-loaders and provided with a considerable stock of ammunition, making them a dangerous body of men to contend with. Fortunately, however, information was received by the authorities just in time to frustrate the intended coup, which accordingly failed, through the prompt closing of the city gates, the mounting of the garrison and militia on the walls and the arrest of the principal malcontents living inside the City, who had intended to create a diversion by attacking the various yamens and during the attendant confusion open the City gate to the insurgents waiting outside. Reinforcements from the various military camps at Kueilin, the provincial capital, and cities in that vicinity are being sent post haste to the aid of Nanning. With the failure of their intended coup the insurgents, knowing that they would be surrounded in short order by the Imperialists, wisely decided to break up and retreat into the hill country there to await better opportunities. It will be perhaps remembered by our readers that, owing to its favourable position, strategically and commercially, both Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuen and Governor Lin Shao-nien joined in asking permission last spring from Peking to transfer the provincial capital of Kuangsi from Kueilin to Nanning. This permission has not yet been given, but it is evidently thought in Kuangsi that whoever holds Nanning controls the situation.

BIRTHDAY OF THE MIKADO.

The Japanese community of Shanghai was en fete on Saturday last on the occasion of the fifty-fourth birthday of H. I. M. Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan. In addition to many sun-flags displayed in the streets of the Settlements all the warships in port were dressed in honor of the event with the Japanese ensign flying at the main. In striking conjunction with this display it is worthy of remark that the Russian ensign floated alongside that of Japan, it being also the anniversary of the Tsar's coronation. The scene at the Japanese Consulate-General was varied and animated in the extreme throughout the day. In the course of the morning H. E. Viceroy Chou Fu and suite visited the Consulate and tendered his official congratulations, as did all the Consular, Judicial and other officials of the various Powers represented in Shanghai. The cruiser Takachiho, flagship of Rear-Admiral Taketomi, commanding the South China Squadron, was thrown open to visitors during the morning, and many foreign residents and officers were entertained on board. The health of H. I. M. the Emperor was toasted amidst shouts of "Banzai," and Admiral Sah acknowledged the hospitality extended to all the visitors by the Admiral and his staff in a felicitous speech which he concluded by proposing their healths. The ship was decorated in approved Japanese fashion with many artistic devices contrived out of articles of equipment and armament, and the crew gave exhibitions of athletic and other exercises, which were of great interest to their visitors.

THE YELLOW RIVER CONSERVANCY.

Yang Shih-hsing, Governor of Shantung province runs an Imperial Decree, reports the calm state during the Autumn of the Yellow River, as affecting the province of Shantung, through which it runs, due for the most part to the diligence, care and energy of the officials connected with the Yellow River Conservancy Department of his province. We understand that during the preceding Summer months this year the freshest coming down that River were especially violent and that, in consequence, the embankments, etc., for the protection of the low lands lying on other side, were threatened at times, with imminent danger of being overwhelmed. Owing, however, to the protection extended by the gods the efforts of the officials of the said Conservancy Department were most successful in preventing any cat a strophes or breaching of the said embankments, thereby preserving peace and contentment to the people in the districts drained by the said River, especially at this season of the first "Falling of the Frost." In token of our gratitude to the Dragan River gods for their protection of our people we hereby command the Imperial Household Department to prepare ten great sticks of Tibetan incense and the Imperial College of Inscriptions to write a special Tablet to be sent to the said Governor Yang Shih-hsiang to be reverently presented on our behalf to the said River gods. The said Governor is commanded to burn the said great stick of Tibetan incense before the Altar of the Temple of the Great Temple of the Great King, (meaning the temple of the Dragon River gods and to hang the said Tablet in the Great Hall of the said Temple as a mark of the Imperial Appreciation and Gratitude. As for the officials concerned who distinguished themselves in their duties during the year in connection with the conservancy of the said Yellow River we hereby command that the brevet red button of the Second grade be bestowed upon the following Taotais:—Hu Ting ch'h (of the Yen Yi-Te'ao Chi Intendancy, He Shu yao, Lien K'uei, Hsi Chen and Chen Shu-tung. The following expectant prefects are granted the rank of Taotai, viz:—Hsieh Chung yao and Pao Kuo chen; and the sub prefect, Kung Chih pin, is promoted a full prefect. (Then follow a list of a number of expectant department and district magistrates who are each promoted a step in rank.) in token of the Imperial appreciation of their individual exertions in this important work. Finally, in response to a Postscript Memorial of the same Governor, we hereby command that the Imperial Commendation be transmitted to the following officials for the assistance given by them to the said Conservation Department.—Hsu Shuguang, Taotai of the Chi-Tu g-Tai-Wu-Lin Intendancy of Shantung; Ting Ta-Ching, unattached Expectant Taotai of Chihli Province, and Ho Kuo-shih, expectant Taotai of Shantung Province.

NEW JAPANESE COINAGE.

The Japanese silver coins—50 sen and 20 sen pieces—minted as the result of the amendments made to the Coinage Law, which were approved by the Diet during the last session, were issued on the 1st instant. The amount of the 50 sen pieces to be issued this year is fixed at Y5,000,000 and the 20 sen pieces at Y1,000,000. The weight of the new 50 sen pieces is 2·7 momme each and the 20 sen pieces 1·08 momme, about one-third less than the old coins, and the size having been reduced they are certainly more convenient. The design of the new coinage is not much different from the old one, the only difference being that the dragon on the obverse side is replaced by the rising sun, the change reminding one of the 50 sen pieces issued early in the Meijiera, some of which are still in circulation. The amount of the new coins to be struck at the Imperial Mint, we are told, cannot exceed Y 1,500,000 a month for the person and a considerable time must elapse before the old coins—the amount of which in circulation is estimated at about Yen 70,000,000—are entirely replaced. A fear has been expressed that the old coins may be collected in large quantities by speculators, but it is considered improbable, as no little difficulty would be experienced in getting together a sufficient quantity to make such an accumulation profitable.

LADY MINTO'S FETE AND PHILATELY.

DURING the last few days several suggestions have been in the Calcutta press by way of calling in Philately to the aid of charity in connection with Her Excellency Lady Minto's Fete to be opened on the Maidan towards the end of next month. As Philate lists know to their cost the goodly fellowship of stamp collectors has again and again been unwillingly made to pay tribute all over the world in the name of carity to all sorts and conditions of movements for the bolstering up of worthy (and often unworthy) objects. Commemoration stamps crowd albums and catalogues and no associated body of people regret them more than do the collectors to whose delight they are primarily supposed to minister. It has been suggested that a special Indian series of stamps should be issued in connection with the coming Fete, also that a Philatelic exhibition be held as part of its general scheme. I is probably now too late to consider the forme, suggestion as special stamps could only reach India after the closing of the Fete, and the disfiguring of stamps already in India by means of a special surcharge would not commend itself to the Indian Postal authorities nor yet to the public generally.

There is however a way by which Philately might assist the good cause without giving displeasure to collectors but quite the reverse. The postage stamps of India roughly divide themselves into five classes.

1. The early locally made stamps (1854-55).
2. The first "East India" series of De la Rue issues (1855-1874).
3. The second "East India" assortment (1874-1882).
4. The third "India" series of the Empire after the proclamation of the Queen as Empress (1882-1900).
5. The Edwardian series (current).

Class 3 had a six-anna stamp, but the six-anna stamp of class 4 was never issued to the public. A picture of it appears in the Handbook on Indian Stamps published by the London Philatelic Society many years ago. It was undoubtedly officially approved for use but by a curious set of circumstances never did duty. Copies of it however have been seen in India. The former six-anna stamp of the later "East India" assortment lasted right up to the end of the Queen's reign (1900), and barred its rightful successor from ever appearing, and collectors from ever possessing the complete Imperial series commenced in 1882. As a six-anna stamp with the Emperor's head was included from an early date in the series now current, it may be assumed that the six-anna of the 1882-89 series only missed its mark by a very few months or even less, it was shutout—a sort of disconsolate Philatelic "Peri at the Gate"—after waiting eighteen years or so to enter upon its duties. Having been officially approved, the cost of its design, dies, etc. must have been borne by the Government of India, and it is, in fact, the property of the Government of India. It occupies a unique position in Philately. It is more than an essay and probably the only stamp of the Victorian Era that missed by a mere accident catalogue rank.

The suggestion is that the luckless six-anna stamp of 1882-88 be given immortality for the benefit of Lady Minto's Fete. This could be done in several ways, by issuing it in Mint state for a short period in the usual course, the Government, aware that it would seldom be used for postal duty, making a handsome contribution to the Fete funds out of its sale by selling it merely as an imperforate and ungummed essay (the proceeds going to the Fete) or as a memento of the Fete with a suitable inscription on the back.

In any case the Fete would benefit considerably, and collectors would have a means of acquiring either a stamp or an essay which most of them would value for the sake of the associations attending its history and the history of India.—*Englishman.*

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's return to Bombay:—

December 6th, Thursday—Leave Mahableshwar at 7-30 a.m., arrive at Mahad at 9 a.m., by Motors, leave Mahad at 9-30 a.m., arrive in Dasgaon at 11 a.m., by carriages, leave Dasgaon at 12 noon, arrive in Bankot at 4-30 p.m., by Launches, leave Bankot at 5 p.m., by steamer "Puri."

December 7th, Friday—At sea.

December 8th, Saturday—Aarive in Bombay at 8-15 a.m., by public arrival.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mr. J. H DuBoulay, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, Captain E. St. G. Gray, Aide-de-Camp, Captain M. E. Rae, Aide-de-Camp.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SPINNERS' INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

Textiles in the Canary Islands.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 16.

We have received from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations a printed report, extending over 189 pages of the proceedings at the Third International Congress, held at Bremen last June. Many of the papers read at that meeting are worthy of careful study, particularly that of Mr. Ernst Lang, of Switzerland, on the question of cotton supply and price fluctuations. The discussions which followed the papers are also of considerable interest, and indicate that the ideal of an international cotton Parliament has been in a great measure realised. The International Federation claims with reason, that by combining in one organization, the cotton employers' associations in all countries, by compiling international statistics of, spinners' stocks and consumption, and in other ways it has rendered services of the highest value to a world-wide industry; and its usefulness, which had been already personally recognised by the President of the French Republic and the German Emperor, has now been further honoured by King Edward, who received the members of the Committee at Windsor yesterday.

The Canary Islands, although a small market, are at present fair consumers of Manchester goods. Good qualities of grey domestics, plain and striped drills, fancy mercerised prints and satteens are in steady demand, principally for Las Palmas and Teneriff. Wide waste osnaburg, a class of goods that usually sells very freely, are, however, almost at a standstill in consequence of the high prices that importers are compelled to ask. White shirtings and long cloths in pure home-trade finishes are selling well. Makers of English textile goods in this neutral market have been competitors in the Spanish manufacturers, who have an advantage in the exchange owing to the currency. The Barcelona makes of dyed and woven goods, Oxfords, &c. are not only smart in appearance but are comparatively cheap. The Italian printers have of late considerably improved their trade in the larger islands, considerable quantities of cheap qualities being now shipped from Genoa. Belgian awnings and ticks and German flanneiettes compete successfully with Lancashire goods in the cheaper grades used by the native people, but the more wealthy residents invariably buy goods of English manufacture. A limited and miscellaneous business is done through the Paris houses, principally in silk and fancy dress goods, laces, ribbons &c.

Business in the wholesale clothing trade is brisk for this time of the year. The weather is favourable and has caused a strong run upon overcoats, of which the output during the present season has been greatly in excess of that of the last two or three years. The favourite style has been the Chesterfield, made in imitation Harris tweeds. The winter trade is now virtually over, as very few overcoats are sold after November, and clothiers are all busily engaged in completing their preparations for next spring and summer. The new patterns are now in the hands of the travellers, and although no large orders have yet come forward, the prospects are encouraging. The retailers throughout the country have enjoyed a run of prosperity since last Easter which has enabled them to take up all their engagements promptly, and this encourages the wholesale houses to push the trade to the greatest extent. A continued run upon tweeds is anticipated, and these fabrics hold first place in the new range of patterns but blue serges are coming into favour again. The patterns also comprise a selection of plain and fancy worsteds, which may be taken as a proof that the black vicuna coat and waistcoat and worsted trousers have not entirely given place to the tweed suit. Firms interested in the South African trade are well occupied for although the orders are small they are numerous, and represent a considerable turnover. It was stated in the Leeds district a week or two ago, that one of the oldest and largest firms in the industry was about to close its doors, but we understand that a company has now been formed to carry on the business.

A Manchester firm of exporters has sent us a cutting from a Manila paper which may be of interest to those who are doing business with this market. The recent amendment of the Tariff Revision Law of 1905, which is understood to have been directed against English, German, and other manufacturers of cotton goods, and in favour of their competition in the United States, has created a particular grievance:—"The Act, by its terms, went into effect very soon after its enactment, and before its perfected promulgation in the Philippine Islands. The consequence was that many importers of English and German cotton goods who had placed contracts for large quantities of fabrics found themselves obliged to pay very heavy duties upon the arrival of their goods in the Philippine Islands, and involved in heavy losses, as they claimed, by reason thereof. They were not able seasonably to countermand orders placed, because of want of sufficiently early information as to the enactment of the legislation referred to." The Governor-General has transmitted these complaints to Washington, and those who made them have received encouragement from his cautious remark that "there is a certain equity in their claims which probably ought to be recognised."

It may be remembered that early in the season the planters of Sea Island cotton declared that the acreage cultivated was less than last year's. The weather, too, has not been good, and it now appeared that from September 1 to November 2 inclusive the net receipts have amounted to 8,544 bales, as compared with 24,049 bales in the corresponding period last year. Compared with this period, too, the exports to Great Britain have decreased by 163 bales and to the Continent by 293 bales. The "takings" by American mills are 4,786 bales less, or less than half of what they were to this date last year, and the total exports and "takings" have amounted to 5,063 bales, against 9,979 last year at this time. The stock in Charleston and Savannah at the beginning of the month was 4,678 bales, against 16,491 last year.

According to Messrs. Bashinsky and Co., of Troy Alabama, the scarcity of labour is seriously retarding the cotton harvest. They write with particular reference to Southern Alabama, where, they believe, the growth of cotton was practically completed by October 15, and yet there is uncertainly as to the yield, because the picking has been so slow. The negro is said to be deteriorating as a labourer. "The landlords are helpless in the present situation, and in many instances the fields are white with cotton, as if pickers had never been in the field." This might be taken as a bear point, but Messrs. Bashinsky are refreshingly impartial, and declare that it is doubtful whether all the crop will be saved. They say, too, that farmers are less disposed to hold their cotton than in previous seasons, and as to the quality of the local crop: "The supply consists altogether of low grades, but the same are of excellent spinning quality and of splendid character generally."

Representatives of New York and Chicago houses now in England look for a brisk linen season. Some of them, who have already been buying in Bielefeld and Landeshut, refer to the condition of the Westphalian and Silesian linen industry as very satisfactory, and in some parts of the Continent mill extensions are in progress. This is noteworthy, as for many years linen manufacturers throughout Europe have hardly held their own. As Landeshut is remote from the important textile centres of Germany, such as Rhenish, Prussia and Saxony, largely visited by American and Canadian dry goods importers, some of the local linen firms have opened showrooms in the Leipzigerstrasse and elsewhere in Berlin. German houses have made some progress of late in the sale of linen napkins and other housekeeping goods in the American market, but it may be pointed out that in the case of such goods as sheets and pillow-cases stocked in transatlantic linen departments the description "linen finish" is applied to goods really composed of cotton chiefly and in the United States, as in Manchester, London

and Glasgow, friction has arisen between the heads of lines and kitchen departments as to which should handle such imitations.

Last Monday was an eventful and interesting day for those engaged in the colonial wool trade. It was known that about 30,000 bales would be offered in the Adelaide market, and of these, it seems that 26,000 bales found buyers, and that most of the wool was taken for Yorkshire, although apparently a fair quantity was also secured for the United States. We have, as usual been favoured by Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Co., Limited, with a copy of their cablegram, which states that values were 5 per cent. higher than at the previous auctions on the 29th ult. This estimate is fully confirmed by the particulars supplied. Most of the wool sold last Monday, came from some of the best properties in the State, and where portions of the same clips had been previously offered the advance was fully 5 per cent. When the earlier auctions were reported the opinion was expressed that these high-class standard marks had sold at reasonable figures and would make a top well within the parity of Bradford. In seasons like the present, when heavy rains have fallen for months previous to shearing the wool always wastes less than when there has been an average season. Probably the buyers at previous auctions have tested a few sample bales at the local scouring establishments, and, finding them yield well, have raised their valuations partly from this reason, and no doubt also to some extent under the stimulus of cablegrams from Bradford reporting a firm market at home. At Bradford last Monday, prices were firm all round, and in some directions rose considerably. Whilst merinos and fine crossbreds were very firm, with a rising tendency, coarser grades from 50's downwards, whose depression has been so marked of late, had a considerable rise. This was partly due to the action of foreign yarn merchants, who thought that after the heavy fall in values the time had come to place large orders. No doubt also the news from Adelaide strengthened the market. It appears that up to last Saturday, nearly 100,000 bales less had been offered in Australia than was the case up to the same date last year. This state of things, however, will soon be reversed, and, so far as Adelaide is concerned, has already been reversed, for the sale of 26,000 bales there on Monday raises the total from 46,000, at which it stood two days before, to 72,000 bales up to the present date.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S STATUE.

Unveiling Ceremony at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 4.

Sir James Digges La Touche, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, this afternoon unveiled the statue of the late Sir John Woodburn, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who died on 21st November 1902. The ceremony took place in Kaiser Bagh Baradri in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly of Europeans and Talukdars of Oudh. His Honour and Lady La Touche were received on arrival by the Maharaja of Bulrampore and other leading Talukdars and proceeded to the dais where an address was read by the Maharaja of Bulrampur. After referring to the loss sustained by the British Indian Association by the death of the Maharaja of Ajodhia, the life president of Association for fifteen years, the Maharaja thanked His Honour for consenting to unveil the statue of Sir John Woodburn who had earned the gratitude of Talukdars during his long and brilliant career in Oudh. The address concluded : "The keen and sympathetic interest which he used to take in our affairs did not slacken with the severance of his official connection with this province, but remained unchanged as long as he lived. It was only a short time before his death that he on our invitation undertook the trouble of coming over from Calcutta to Lucknow notwithstanding his indifferent health at the time and took part in the ceremony of unveiling by your Honor the statue of late Maharaja Sir Man Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I., in this very hall. Every word of memorable speech which he delivered on that occasion was full of sound advice indicating his friendly feelings towards us. We can never forget the concluding portion of that speech where he most emphatically drew our attention to two points to keep ourselves free from debts and to educate our sons. These words of wisdom every one of us should lay by to his heart and act upon them."

Sir James La Touche in the course of his reply said :— "The statue for the unveiling of which we have met together to-day is the last of a series of memorials erected in this province to the memory of Sir John Woodburn. It is a token of sincere and unbroken friendship up to the last day of his life. Sir John Woodburn retained his affection for his old friends in Oudh and his interest in the welfare of the Talukdars, and the talukdars never wavered in their regard for him. I know myself of more than one instance in which apart from any official obligation, he undertook the task of settling, disputes. He was trusted by both the parties and his wise advise, based as it was on the full knowledge of facts and customs, was accepted by both. Forty-three years have now elasped since Sir John Woodburn first came to Oudh and the number of those who knew him well, while he was serving in this province, diminishes year by year. Of Sir John Woodburn's former friends and colleagues in the Oudh Commission only one, I believe, is now left in India. I mean Mr. John Hooper who is present here to day, but who during the current week will retire from service. Our thoughts to-day turn to Lady Woodburn and it will be a solace to her to know that the memory of her husband has not faded in Oudh. I congratulate you on the completion of the statue which will keep alive to future generations the remembrance of one who was trusted and loved by Oudh."

His Honour then unveiled the statue which was executed by Mr. W. Goscombe John A.R.A., and shows Sir John Woodburn in his political uniform wearing the decoration of K.C.S.I., on the left breast. Lady Latouche placed three handsome wreaths at the foot of the statue. The proceedings then terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	2	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chow-patti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0		19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0		11
G Mahim and Worli	0		10
Water Division	0		0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0		0
Hospitals.....	0		4
Total.....	4	3	86
Total plague deaths to date ..	183,934		
Same date last year	nil	1	(6

Fancy Bread and Plain Bread, Big Cakes and Little Cakes

can be made wholesome, light and dainty if Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour" be used, and there will be no anxiety in the baking. Try it once—you will want it again.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. A. BIRRELL ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A Horrible Infamy.

London, November 18th.—The Right Hon. Mr. A. Birrell, the Liberal member for North Bristol, and President of the Board of Education, speaking at Hanley on the question of the Chinese labour scandals, said that it must be stopped.

"We must," said Mr. Birrell, "clear our good name of this horrible, disgraceful infamy."

SPLENDID TRIAL OF STEERABLE BALLOON.

London, November 18th.—The steerable balloon "Patrie," which has made an ascent in Paris, carrying six persons, has passed a most successful trial.

Having ascended to a fair height, evolutions were made in all directions, despite the wind, and the balloon was eventually returned to the starting point.

GERMAN TROUBLES IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

4,000 Troops Recalled.

London, November 18th.—Supplementary estimates, amounting to one million and a half sterling, have been brought on in the German Reichstag, to meet the expenses of the operations in South-West Africa.

Orders have been issued for the return home of 4,000 troops, which will leave an army of 8,268 men in S.-W. Africa to deal with any further troubles.

DETAILS OF CARUSO'S ARREST.

London, November 19.—Signor Caruso, at the instance of a woman who made a charge against him of insulting her, was arrested. He was half mad with excitement and anger, and so violently did he resist, that it required two policemen to take him to the cells.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

An Assassination Plot.

PRICE SET ON COUNT WITTE.

London, Nov. 17.—A Paris telegram states that a plot has been discovered for the assassination of Count Witte and 17 Constitutional Democratic leaders. A price of £3,500 was set upon the head of Count Witte.

KRONSTADT IN SIEGE.

Kronstadt is declared to be at present in a state of siege, and there has been a recrudescence of extensive robberies and terrorist drumhead sentences at Warsaw, Lodz, Peuza and other cities.

BREAKING GAOL.

It is reported that 370 political prisoners planned an escape from the Odessa gaol. They dug a mine under one of the walls, but at that stage a criminal who had become acquainted with their design informed the authorities of the prison as to what was going on. The political prisoners thereupon revolted and killed the man who had informed against them, but the troops then surrounded the prison.

DISAFFECTED OFFICERS.

Six officers have been arrested at Kiev, in S-W. Russia, for attempting revolutionary propaganda work with the army.

AUSTRIA AND FREE TRADE.

Averting a Meat Famine.

London, November 17th.—The Austrian Government have decided to remove the embargo against cattle crossing the frontier from Italy. The step has been taken on account of the scarcity of meat arising from the closing of the import trade from Servia.

PRETTY WEDDING AT CALCUTTA.

THE Cathedral at Calcutta was very beautifully decorated on Friday afternoon with palms, groups of chrysanthemums, tuberoses, and ferns, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Harry Stokes of the Calcutta Bar, son of the late A. Allen Stokes of Pauntley Newent, Glostershire, to Naomi Kathleen, third daughter of Lorraine King, Esq., of Knebworth, Herts. A very large assembly gathered to witness the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Canon Jackson, assisted by the Rev. Canon Luckman. As the bride, leaning on the arm of Mr. E. J. Oakley, who later gave her away, entered the church, choir and congregation sang "The voice that breathed o'er Eden."

The bridal robe was an exquisite creation of ivory duchesse satin, the most striking and original detail of its loveliness being a magnificent panel of wide, silk, Irish crochet lace on the skirt, Trails of orange blossom outlined one side of the panel, the other being bordered with sprays of lilac, while innumerable chiffon pleatings formed a mist of softness at the foot of the skirt and bordered the plain stately train. The bodice was draped with a berthe of the same rare lace as trimmed the skirt, bordering a yoke of silk embroidered chiffon. Sprays of orange blossom were tucked into the berthe, and the same lovely emblem formed a starry coronet from which fell the veil of plain silk tulle. The bride wore a diamond star and pendant, and carried a shower bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The very valuable lace which formed the chief adornment of the bridal gown, was presented by the bridegroom's mother.

Miss Cecil Buckland and Miss Winifred Norman attended the bride, and wore frocks of sheer lawn, with full skirts bordered by broderie An glaise which was outlined by tiny kiltings of valenciennes. The bodices had bretelles of the exquisite embroidery, and were finished with chene belts. Both bridesmaids wore hats of embroidery, trimmed with chene ribbon, which also fell in long streamers from their bouquets of dankred carnation and pink roses. Their commemorative gifts from the bridegroom were signet rings.

Miss Joyce Chettle, in a dainty, white, lace inserted frock, followed the bride as a tiny flower maiden, and Mr. C. F. Beadel supported the bridegroom as best man.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was fully choral, the choir formed in procession and preceded the bridal party down the aisle, to the triumphant strains of Mendlessohn's. Wedding March. After the signing of the registers, a long procession of motors and carriages conveyed the guests to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, where the reception was held. The carpeted drive and lawns formed a pretty setting for the unusually beautiful gowns worn, and chairs and tiny tables laden with blossoms a dainties materially helped in the enjoyment of a pleasurable afternoon. Mrs. Oakley received her guests on the lawn, and here, also, the bride and groom were the recipients of hearty congratulations, and the best of all good wishes for their future. The healths were enthusiastically drunk, and Mr. Stokes, in the happiest little speech, thanked all present for their friendly good will.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Annual Prize Distribution.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay presided last night at the annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, Parel Road. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution were present on the occasion.

REPORT FOR 1906.

The following report was taken as read :—The numbers of the schools show an improvement. The total number of children at present on the books in the combined schools is 347 as compared with 303 at the end of 1905. On the Boys' side, out of three boys presented for Matriculation two passed. One boy went up privately and he also passed. Five boys were sent up for the Entrance Examination for the Subordinate Medical service and all were successful. One of our pupils stood first of those sent up for this examination from this Presidency, Eric Doyle, a former pupil, was awarded the Gold Medal for heading the list of those who passed out this year from the Grant Medical College into the Subordinate Medical Service. Two European Government Scholarships have fallen to the School, one senior and one junior. Drawing has received special attention, and there has been a marked improvement in this subject. One boy has passed the Second Grade and ten the First Grade Examination held by the School of Art. The Cadets under the command of Major W. Boughton Chambers muster 74 strong and have acquitted themselves very creditably both in drill and shooting. Six boys have qualified as marksmen and fifty as first-class shots. In the Annual Rifle Meeting Corporal Hearne stood first in the Cadet Competition. The Association Silver Medal for the best aggregate score was won by W. Clarke with 72 points. The Inspector-General of Volunteers in India inspected our cadets in October and reports as follows: —"The boys are of good physique. They drill well, and many of them are good shots." These results are mainly due to the help given by Sergeant-Major Rose and to the keen interest taken in the cadets by one of our masters, Colour-Sergeant Luxa. In sports and athletic the boys have done even better than they did last year. Under their youthful Captain, Clive Millard, the Junior Team again carried off the Giles' Cricket Shield. This is the third time in six years that the School has won the Shield. The Headmaster desires to acknowledge the help he has received from Mr. Colhoun and one of the senior boys, Harry Robbins, in coaching the Cricket Team. Thanks to Mr. Millard's interest in Hockey, the boys have retained the Hockey Cup which they won last year. When the boys leave School they take their love of Hockey with them, for, some twenty or thirty old boys joined the various teams that competed for the Aga Khan Hockey Cup last May; indeed, six of the players in the winning team, including the centre forward, were ex-pupils of ours. The School gained the second place in the Annual Meeting of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association, H. Robbins taking both the Senior and the Junior Championship Cups. Lantern and other lectures have been given monthly and our thanks are due to those gentlemen who have helped us in this matter. The Headmaster gratefully acknowledges the assistance he has received from the staff of the School, especially from Mr. Millard, Mr. Luxa, and Mrs. Colhoun.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

One girl has been sent up for the Matriculation Examination, the first girl sent up from the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School. Two girls will be presented for the special 8th Standard Test in December, to enable them, if they pass, to study for a Teacher's Certificate. The Kindergarten has largely increased under Miss Booker. Now that the girls are allowed to prepare for higher standards, they are able to secure better situations and better salaries. The Headmistress had to refuse over thirty applications from ladies for girls from the School to go out in their service.

The School has joined the League of the Empire, and many interesting letters have been received from girls in England, Canada, and China.

The girls took part in the Tennis and Badminton Tournament held by the Girls' High Schools' Athletic Association, and distinguished themselves in drill and skipping. Miss Savage took great interest in the girls' games.

Every year for the last four years, a member of the teaching staff has left to be married. This year we lose for the same reason, two of our valued teachers, Miss Sell and Miss Windus.

EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

Mrs. Hiscocks very kindly gave up a morning to examine the Cooking Class. Her report is as follows:—

"On the 29th October last I inspected the Cooking Classes of the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School, and was greatly pleased with the capable manner in which the girls set about their work, which reflected great credit on themselves and their teacher, Mrs. Doyle,

"The competition between the girls in the two classes (Senior and Junior) for the single prize offered by the Society to each class was so keen that I considered a second prize necessary, and accordingly had much pleasure in awarding one to each of the classes.

I think a stove and proper cooking utensils would help the girls and their teachers, and I trust the Society will see its way to comply with this suggestion."

Mrs. Pearson very kindly examined the Cutting-out Class : She says :—"I have had much pleasure to-day in examining the B, E, S, Byculla girls in their Cutting-out Class. I find all the girls cut out very well indeed, and have some little difficulty in deciding which is the best among so many well-taught girls, and would like the whole Class to be highly commended."

Our thanks are due to Mrs. C. N. Hall and Mrs. Rhenius for deciding the Needlework Prize.

The Headmistress wishes to thank all those teachers who have worked earnestly and well, also Mrs. Doyle, Miss Knight, and Mrs. Fox for her devotion to duty in the School Hospital.

The Rev. W. Kennelly examined the lower standards in both Schools in Scripture, and expressed himself satisfied with the teaching of the subject. The Rev. H. Lloyd Arnold examined the girls and boys of Standard 8th; he reports as follows :—"I examined Standard VIII of the Bombay Education Society's School in November, the subjects offered being I Kings and Acts I—XV.

"One thing struck me especially as deserving praise and that was a really good acquaintance with the actual language of the books studied. On the other hand, while direct questions as to facts, were well answered, questions which required a little thought and combination of knowledge were not very thoroughly dealt with, and the point was sometimes missed. "Considerable care must have been taken with each child, for with one or two exceptions, the knowlege shown was very much of the same standard, and the difference in marks that divided the first half dozen children was small. The result of the examination was creditable to both children and teachers."

Mr. C. N. Hall continues to give the School the benefit of his experience and powers of organisation. We are deeply indebted to him for the invaluable service he has rendered the Society as Honorary Treasurer.

The Rev. W. Kennelly was Honorary Secretary up to the end of October, when he left for England on furlough. He took the keenest interest in the welfare of the children, and was presented with an address on his departure.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Davar, Surgeon-Dentist, for his gratuitous attendance to the orphan children ; to the Rev. W. Kennelly, and a medal to the first girl in the eighth standard for presenting a medal to the best boy in the 8th Standard ; to Mrs. Hiscocks, for two prizes to the Cooking Class ; to Mrs. C. N. Hall, for a prize in Needle work; and to Mr. Brandon and Mr. C. B. Robinson for Cricket Prizes.

We are most fortunate in our Headmaster and Headmistress, Mr. and Mrs. Maenee. Great praise is due to them for their work, which has been of the best. They have displayed an unflagging energy in every department of the School routine, work, and play; and their careful and sympathetic interest in the welfare of each individual scholar has been unremitting. Their standard has been a high one, and, to reach it, they have exerted themselves to the full. The service rendered has been thorough and conscientious. While they have been with us the School has shown a marked and well-sustained improvement, and it is greatly owing to their devoted and untiring labours that the report now submitted is so extremely satisfactory.

The annual meeting has been held earlier than usual this year and the educational Inspector has not had time to send in his report of the Boys' school. The report of the Girls' school by Miss Ashworth has just come in, from which the following is taken :

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Mr. W. B. Preston, Secretary of the Society read the Government Inspector's report on the girls' school, in which it was stated :—

Taking the work as a whole arithmetic is still the strongest subject and is well taught throughout ; there are signs of improvement in the teaching of History and English Literature.

Physical training is a strong point, the school excels in games and drill. The Physique of the Girls is very good. I noticed an improvement in this respect since I first examined the school three years ago. The discipline is very good.

In the Kindergarten the work is varied and is made attractive. Mat plaiting and Clay modelling are taught as occupations. Some memory drawing done, showed that the children's imagination were not undeveloped.

The prizes were distributed and the Lord Bishop addressing the assembly said that he had great pleasure in being able to stand on that platform for the third time ; His Lordship expressed the gratification on the fact that this institution was the first to accord him a cordial welcome publicly into the diocese. Since the last year there was a noticeable change ; the Rev. Mr. Kennelly, their late Chaplain, had proceeded home on furlough and the Rev. Mr. Preston, the new Chaplain, had during the short time that he was with them been able to win their confidence. This Government report, so far as the boys' school was concerned, was not received, but judging from the hard facts embodied in the unofficial report before them, he could not help giving, on behalf of those present, the most sincere congratulations to the management and the Teaching staff. After enumerating the successes achieved by the boys in the examinations as well as on the field of sports—in cricket, in hockey and in athletics, his Lordship congratulated the cadet corps of the school, which was numerically substantial and was distinguished for some of its first class shots. In short he thought all would agree with him that it was an allround record for which any school might well be proud. (Applause). As to the Girls school his Lordship remarked that it was rather hard luck for the girls that year after year they had mere men to give away the prizes. Unless a man was a wonderful genius he could not be expected to fully appreciate the accomplishments of girls. (Laughter.) He was sure that if the girls had the same chances as boys had in competitions they would have distinguished themselves equally well. That day, he thought, was not distant. The Lord Bishop marked it as a distinct epoch in the history of the Girls' schools, that one girl had gone up for the matriculation examination and hoped that she would be successful and would lead the way to other girls to follow. (Hear, hear.) There was a rather disturbing announcement in the report on which he thought he should congratulate Mrs. MacNee, the head Mistress. It was mentioned in the report that thirty applications were received by her for taking girls into service but they were all refused. The reason for it was not that the girls were not good enough to go out in service. The truth was that the training imparted to them was suited to a higher kind of work. There was nothing but congratulations for the girls that the education of women lead so far advanced that some of them who were heads of families could not get women to cook a mutton chop or stuff a duck (Laughter). The Lord Bishop next dwelt upon the importance of giving religious education in schools and intimated that a common syllabus of religious instruction was being prepared for use in all the diocesan schools. When it was introduced, they would be able to see which they could not now do, which school was most successful in point of religious instruction. In order to make the competition, a real one, he intended founding a prize. In conclusion his Lordship remarked that much was due to Mr. and Mrs. MacNee and the Teaching staff under them for the success of the institution. Only the other day he asked Mr. Preston what he thought of the moral tone of the schools, and his reply was that the moral tone was excellent, and it was due in a very large measure to the influence of Mr. and Mrs. MacNee. His Lordship could not think of any higher compliment to be paid to any head-Master and head-Mistress of a school (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. C. M. Hall, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Bishop and the evening's proceedings were brought to a close after an excellent programme of music and calisthenics having been gone through by the children.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Entries for Next Saturday's Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Entries for next Saturday's extra races are very full. There were some very good gallops this morning. Long Tom did a smart mile gallop, but was somewhat sore in walking back to the poddock. Fitz Grafton and Seclusion went round slowly once ; then did the full course at three quarter speed, the former pulling up strong with hardly a hair turned. Mallard and Ballark did the circuit together at half speed. Mundrah did a long slow work and pulled up lame. The Master and Signorina also did good exercise gollops. There was no other work of importance.

Mr. Apear has a big bet about Fitz Grafton. J. D. Scott and his large string of horses arrived by a special train this evening.

ACCIDENT TO A RACE HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Tuesday is always a day for schooling over hurdles, and this evening over a dozen horses were out. I regret to state that Mrs. Nash's horse Scotch Thistle, a well known performer, when being schooled with two other horses struck the hurdle and turned over and broke his neck. His Jockey Drew has sustained very serious injuries and was at once conveyed to the General Hospital.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 5.

310. Detail.—Thursday the 6th instant.

There will be a lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m, for all those going in for Proficiency Examination,

Friday the 7th Instant.

All recruits of the current Season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

320. Arms—It is notified for information that the C C Master Armourer will make his annual Inspection of the Arms about the 9th Instant.

With reference to above all volunteers are requested to return their Arms to Head-Quarters at once.

321 Transfer—No 9619 Cadet I Gilder is transferred from "E" to "A" Company in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

322 Musketry—A Rifle Range will be available at Santa Cruz for Class Firing every Sunday during December.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 5.

84 DRILLS.

No 1 Co—Thursday the 6th instant,
10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 8th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Thursday the 6th instant,
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 8th instant.
Pattery drill on the 10" R M L at Mahalaxmi at 5 p.m.
Dress Khaki and Helmets.
E E Co—To-day Wednesday the 5th instant.
Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Station.
87 OFFICERS MEETING.
There will be an officers Meeting at the B V A Club on Friday the 7th inst, at 6-30 p m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec, is published for information :—

250 DRILL & INSTRUCTION.

Monday 10th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Practice 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local); Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.
Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Wednesday 12th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.
Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial Match, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team of eight.
Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial, Competition.
Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson, Practice 200-100 yards, Name of members (10) selected for the team will be notified later.
Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson Match, Competition also practice Maxim Gun competition.
Tuesday 18th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Match, Maxim Gun Competition.
Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards.
Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do. Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.
Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, competition do.

O C B Company will make his own arrangement for Umpire and Butt Marker with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.

II. O C Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st Bt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Effect of the Present System—a Call for Legislation.

THE GRADUATED TAX QUESTION.

THE Chicago Correspondent of the *Financial Times* sends to that journal an article on the Currency Problems which expresses views precisely similar to those of our article of Monday last :—

The recent abnormally high interest rates in Great Britain, due to the extraordinary exportation of gold to the United States, may perhaps make the currency question of the United States a matter of more than academic interest to the financiers of your country, and compel all your business interests to feel with our own a serious solicitude over the clumsy and dangerous financial system of the United States. By his ingenious scheme for facilitation gold imports to the United States. Mr. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, has forced the borrowers of capital in the United Kingdom to share with our own borrowers the great inconvenience and expense resulting from the annual autumnal strain on our inelastic currency system. But for the recent enormous imports of gold we doubtless could not have successfully stood the strain this year, and our splendid crops, instead of increasing our prosperity, might instead have actually caused financial panic and general depression, as this country's own circulating media of exchange, apart from such gold as we can force from reluctant Money Markets abroad are almost incapable of any automatic expansion whatever to meet the special necessities of the crop moving season. It has been estimated that about $200,000,000 of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and other forms of lawful and reserve money will have been taken from the Bank vaults of this country before the end of the present crop moving period, and sent into those parts of the country where cheques and drafts are not used for the purposes to which this money will be put. Notwithstanding the great growth of banking facilities through the West and the South, the actual currency that can readily pass from hand to hand is still needed to move cotton, wheat, maize and other crops.

NECESSITY FOR REFORM.

The necessity for reform in our currency system really becomes greater with every year of increased prosperity. It is obvious that there ought to be both a certain amount of steady expansion to keep pace with the business development of the country and also special automatic expansion during the crop moving, to be followed by some subsequent corresponding contraction. A large part of the currency withdrawn from New York and Chicago reserves of country banks last season remained in the country after the crop movement was over, and this will probably be the case again after this season. Interior bankers are finding the home demand on their resources for legitimate commercial and industrial purposes is expanding all the time with increasing prosperity, so that there is less and less of their money available for the use of Wall Street. After the West called on New York when the crop moving began this season New York called on London, and, thanks to Mr. Shaw's scheme for facilitating gold imports, London for the first time has been obliged to inconvenience itself to help carry the heavy burden of New York. An enormous amount of gold has gone to to the United States and the greater part of it is doubtless a permanent loss to the London Money Market. Probably next year, if the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, follows the precedent established by Mr. Shaw of facilitating gold imports, and the international trade balance is still favourable to the United States, there will be still further permanent loss. It is thus evident that our insatiable appetite for gold due to our rapid business development and our inelastic paper currency system, is likely to become more and more of a serious problem to the entire world. The enormous production of gold has seemed a grave matter to many economists who have feared the effects of such inflation. Notwithstanding this rapid production, and the fact that already probably one-quarter of the world's stock of gold is in this country, the mines of the world do not seem able to keep pace with the necessities of the United States. The production of gold in the Republic itself will this year approximate not far from $100,000,000—yet a great part of this gold is used as money in the sections where it is produced, and comparatively little of it finds its way to the East. Alaska will have a production this year of about $30,000,000, yet this will probably no more than just about meet the increased currency necessities of the Pacific North-West, which is having a wonderful boom at the present time, and indulging in speculative movements in Mines, Railroads and real estate, which absorb enormous sums of cash.

THE "EMERGENCY" CIRCULATION.

It would probably prove for the eventual good of this country could there be a very severe squeeze in the Money Market this winter, such as would hurt general business to some extent and so arouse public opinion to the need of reform in our currency system. So long as the Secretary of the Treasury appears able to relieve the situation by ingenious expedients, there is no popular demand for a revision of the laws. If we can force gold from the London market it seems an easier way to solve our difficulties than to force legislation from a reluctant Congress. However, many of our foremost business men are alive to the dangers of our position, and are impressing their views on thoughtful persons generally. The notable speeches delivered last winter by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff resulted in the Chamber of Commerce of New York appointing a Special Committee to draw up a plan of relief. As a result of its deliberations a system of "emergency" circulation was evolved—that is, an assets currency with a graduated tax, so as to force retirement of it so soon as the special needs for its issuance have passed away, the tax rendering the circulation unprofitable to the banks to issue except in times of stringency. This plan seems to meet with considerable conservative approval, though it is bitterly criticised by the advocates of straight out system of assets currency such as is in vogue in Canada. The Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, said at the Convention of the American Bankers' Association at St. Louis last week :—

The first Banking bill I introduced ten years ago had a graduated tax in it for regulative purposes. But I have graduated from that graduated tax, which I should now regard as an almost fatal blunder. For the amount issued would be so small that the intended purpose would be completely neutralised ; since banks never have been and never will be eleemosynary institutions. Therefore, they will not issue notes at a loss, which would be the case when the tax passed the 3 per cent. limit, if we can assume that our profit upon such calculation would be approximately what it is in Canada. Again, banks are not going to subject themselves to the criticism of their competing neighbours who will say that they are paying 5 and even 6 per cent. for money. Furthermore, in the long run, if you assume for the sake of the argument that the banks will issue these highly-taxed notes, you have only saddled this burden upon commerce ; for, under the pretence of these heavy taxes, you bankers will find a way not only to get the tax back, but more with it. I assert that a graduated tax is indefensible from any point of view, and that it will completely defeat its declared purpose. Perfect facilities for redemption and freedom from cost for transportation will place note credits side by side with cheques and drafts, and effect that facile interchange and transfer from one to the other that is absolutely essential to the complete and perfect accommodation of our currency to the ever varying needs of trade.

PROSPECTS OF A NEW SYSTEM.

The bankers at the St. Louis Convention last week discussed numerous individual plans to reform the nations unwieldy currency system but disbanded without being able to agree on any particular scheme. There seems, however, reason to hope that some definite plan will be agreed on at the meeting of a special legislative committee composed of members of the Currency Conference, to be held in Chicago on 20th November, and embodied in a Bill that will represent the official expression of opinion of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the American Bankers' Association, as well as of all the State Bankers' Associations. It is probable that any Bill thus agreed on will also command the support of other representative commercial and financial organisations. But it is not likely that there will be any currency legislation of importance at the short session of Congress this winter. The latest expedient of Mr. Shaw in aid of the Money Market is in substance an assets currency proposition. Banks will be permitted to withdraw the Government bonds now deposited as security for Government deposits to the amount of $18,000,000 and to substitute as security the bonds of railroad and industrial corporations such as are approved by the Savings Bank Acts of New York and Massachusetts, the banks agreeing thereupon to take out additional note circulation against the Government bonds thus released. This expedient ought to have an educational effect on the public mind in two ways, first by showing that Government bonds are not the only kind of safe and desirable security for credit facilities to be based upon ; second, in drawing attention to the argument that the country might just as well by law have some sound, simple system of assets currency as to have such system applied every now and then as a form of "relief" by the Secretary of the Treasury, who might not always prove to be a good physician, perhaps sometimes withholding the "relief" too long, and sometimes extending the tonic when the patient was already over-stimulated. Secretary Shaw himself has certainly been a good physician and has shown remarkable skill and readiness in meeting all the perplexing problems that have arisen during his management of the United States Treasury but sometimes some person might hold this extremely important Government position who lacked his ability and patriotism and might not care to assume responsibility for new precedents and for dodging unsatisfactory laws, is the way he has done. The Secretary of the Treasury certainly has an enormous "one man power," and it is indeed fortunate for the country that men of ability and character, who kept in touch with business interests and were oblivious to the criticism of ignorant people and demagogues, have so far held this office.

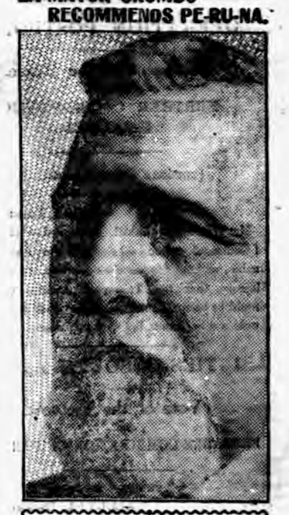
OPPOSITION TO REFORM.

At the present time currency reform is ignorantly and carelessly opposed by the very people it should most help. In the rural districts of the West and South the plan of bank notes issued against bank assets is generally considered a scheme to enrich the bankers at the expense of the people. It seems to dawn on but few people that in principle a credit given by the bank in the form of a deposit account that can be drawn on by cheque is practically the same as would be a credit given in the form of notes that can be passed around as money till finally deposited in some bank that would send it in for redemption. Critics of assets currency also seem to overlook the fact that the notes would not in practice be based on the assets of the particular bank issuing them, but on the general credit of all the banks which would be taxed to maintain an adequate redemption and guarantee fund.

Perhaps by a gradual evolution of ideas the country may eventually understand that as a currency based on Rail-road and Municipal bonds, in accordence with Secretary Shaw's latest expedient, is, practically speaking, as safe and reliable as currency based on Government bonds, so also a currency based on staple crops and guaranteed by all the national banks, as well as by the Government itself, is as safe and reliable as a currency based on bonds. And it is in the rural communities of the West and South, where the assets are the crops and where actual currency is used, rather than in Wall Street, where, the assets are stocks and bonds, and cheques and drafts are used, that currency reform would cause the greatest benefit.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 20th October amounted to Rs. 2,782, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 619. The total earnings from 1st July to 20th October were Rs. 57,169 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,302.

EX-MAYOR CRUMBO RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA.



"My Endorsement of Pe-ru-na is Based On its Merits."
—Ed. Crumbo.

ED. CRUMBO, Ex-Mayor of New Albany, Ind., writes from 311 E. Oak street:

"My endorsement of Peruna is based on its merits.

"If a man is sick he looks anxiously for something which will cure him, and Peruna will do the work.

"I know that it will cure catarrh of the head or stomach, indigestion, headache and any weary or sick feeling.

"It is bound to help anyone, if used according to directions.

"I also know dozens of men who speak in the highest terms of Peruna and have yet to hear of anyone being disappointed in it."

Mr. Crumbo, in a later letter, dated Aug. 25, 1904, says:

"My health is good, at present, but if I should have to take any more medicine I will fall back on Peruna."

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN HAIRDRESSING.

An amusing account of a visit to a Parisian "academy school of hairdressing" is given by the "Evening Standard's" correspondent in the French capital, who writes :—It was a long low-ceilinged room, with many windows, the upstairs dining-room of the cafe in more prosaic moments. To-day, in front of each window, stood a little dressing table, in front of each dressing table sat a pretty girl with a white dressing gown on and her hair down her back, and behind each pretty girl stood a barber in his shirt sleeves, doing wild, weird, twirling things with a pair of curling-tongs. In the centre of the room, without any curling-tongs, and with his frockcoat on and tightly buttoned, stood Mr. the Professor, to whom I was promptly introduced. He looked a little bit like a dancing master who was teaching dancing with his hands. He was a dapper little person from the waist upwards, but his trousers and his boots were shocking. The trousers were black and white check, (linen, not cloth linen trousers in October) and the boots were of a greenish yellow.

I whispered a request for information, and my friend explained that the professor usually lectured in an apron. But the top part of the man was perfection, and his hair, straight by nature, but wonderfully waved by art was a poem. As for his face, that was all over whiskers and beard ; but these were so oiled, and so curled, and so frizzed, and so parted, that the man looked quite human. He had good hands and all his explanation was done with these. As far as I could understand—for I am not much of a hair-dresser myself—he was lecturing on the fashions in hair for 1907, and explaining that more hair would be worn than had been worn this year. Then a small boy in a white coat gave each pupil two or three things which looked like the glorified ghosts of dead sausages, black, golden red or mouse-coloured in accordance with the hair of the ladies on the chairs.

TEN PRETTY COIFFURES.

"Allons, messieurs, let us see then," said the little professor, snapping open his watch. And in a moment ten little men rushed at ten ladies with a passion of excitement that startled me. But they did not assault them. A hundred fingers twinkled in and out of ten fine heads of hair, which sizzled first, then sizzled again and then as the curling-tongs clattered to the ground, were pulled over a sausage and pushed under a sausage, and tagged round a sausage and patted at a sausage, were twisted and twirled and pushed and pulled, till I felt inclined to call aloud for mercy.

"Tres bien"! said the little professor. "Six minutes, mais c'est" magnifique Ca !" The first hair dresser had finished and presently the ten little men stood away from their ten pretty models and we were asked to walk round and admire their hair dressed a la something—I do not know what. I only know that it looked very pretty, and that for the first time in my life I understood why the Japanese girls prefer to sleep on a wooden pillow with a hole cut in it, rather than have their hair done more than once a month.

"Et voila," said Mr. the Professor. My friend, who had established himself at a table with a large sheet of paper, pens, ink, and a very important expression, took notes. And Mr. the Professor gave another short lecture and another word of command. Down came the hair structures, out came the sausages, mouths were filled with hairpins, and the hundred fingers flew again. And presently the hair of the ten ladies was dressed for dinner—dressed quite differently.

"The coiffure of 1907," said Mr. the Professor turning to me, and giving his pupils a moment's rest, "will be more complicated and more worked up than it has ever been before. There will be more postiches, more ohichis, more aids to nature—here he pointed to the sausages—than there have ever been. And we shall hope, in 1908, to approach the perfection of a century before, when a lady's hair at the Opera was as intricate a work of art as a pastrycook's centre-piece on a dining table."

I thought of the engravings and the caricatures of head dresses worn a century ago, and shuddered.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 3.

Dry weather has prevailed over the whole of the Indian area but the depression in Persia has intensified and is moving eastward and the pressure has begun to fall. The skies have become cloudy in North-West India. In Burma the cloud has further decreased to-day, the humidity is lower and the temperature has risen. There is a small excess in Lower Burma but it is normal elsewhere. In North East India and Orissa the skies are clear except along the coast line. The humidity is unchanged and the temperature generally normal but high in a few stations. In the United Provinces cloud has appeared in the North-West, but the skies are clear in Central India and the Central Provinces and the air is drier in the United Provinces where the temperature is in exess over the greater part of the division. In North-West India the cloud has increased in Rajputana and appeared in the Punjab the Frontier Province, and Gujarat. The skies in Kashmir are completely overcast. The humidity has decreased in Baluchistan and Lower Sind and in the hills, and the temperature has fallen slightly in Sind, but is still 6° in excess in the Frontier Province and 4° in the Punjab. In the Peninsula light cloud has appeared over the greater part of the division. The air has become drier on the coast but damper in the interior while the temperature remains normal or in defect everywhere.

Precipitation is probable in Kashmir and in the hills of the North-West and may occur in Baluchistan. Elsewhere the weather is likely to remain dry to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 6° in excess at Jhansi and minimum 7° to 10° in excess at Ajmer, Jhansi and Agra and 5° to 9° in defect at Poona, Karwar, Mangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and the lowest 47° at Bahore.

Cloudy and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in Rajputana, Gujarat and at Ratnagiri and Negapatam.

Rain.—Light rain fell at Colombo.

Weather is fine and settled in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE RAYMOND AND WHITCOMB PARTY.

We have been asked to announce the arrival of the Raymond and Whitcomb Co's tenth annual around-the-world tour, under the leadership of Capt. A. Akin Higgins, General European Manager for the Raymond Whitcomb Co. The names of the members are Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lynds, Mr Ed. S. Lynds, Mr. Frederick Kreusler, Mrs Fred, Stryker, Miss Florence Stevenson, and Mr. H. G. Bryant. The last-named gentleman has been for many years President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and is a well-known explorer, and has been closely associated with Commander Perry of North Pole fame. This distinguished party of Americans making a tour round the world. They have already called at Colombo and visited the chief places of interest in Ceylon travelling via Tuticorin, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, and Poona to Bombay and arrived yesterday morning in Bombay.

This party, after a brief stay here, will proceed across Northern India to Calcutta and Darjeeling ; than to Burmah, including Mandalay, etc. From Rangoon they travel to Singapore, thence to Java, and subsequently on to Bangkok ; and from there to Annam, Tonquin, and so on to Hongkong by the 1st April. They then proceed to Manila, Shanghai, Nankin, Hankow, Pekin, the Great Wall of China, Manchuria, Korea, and the grand tour of Japan, follows in rapid succession. On the 5th July the party leave for San Francisco and Salt Lake City on their way east ward. Thanks to the opening of the Hankow and Pekin railway, the interesting China route mentioned will now be available for tourists traffic, and this party will be, we understand, the first American party tourists to take advantage of these new facilities, which is testimony to the enterprise of the Messrs Raymond and Whitcomb Co, whose name is a house-hold word in the United States of America : they are represented in Bombay by Messrs. Coutts & Co., Hornby Row.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

ASSAM COTTON.

Second forecast of the Cotton Crop for 1906. On an average of five years ending 1904-1905, the area under cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton crop in British India. Cachar has since revised the estimated acreage under the early crop, and the total area under cotton now comes to 67,339, against 47,229 acres returned in the first forecast. The season has been generally favourable. The condition of crop in Nowgong has improved, and on the whole prospects are fair to good.

BY THE WAY.

LOCAL RATES.

A good deal is said nowadays about the burden of local rates, but the rising tendency is not a new one. In a list of nearly ninety towns—the Return covering the year to March next—Oxford figures as the lowest rated, the charges there amounting to only 4s. 6d. in the pound, while Lancaster takes toll of 4d. more. West Ham maintains its old pre-eminence for high rating, the figure being 10s. 4d., with East Ham following at 9s. 7d. Other places in the 9s. and over group are Bradford, Halifax, Middlesbrough, Norwich, Dewsbury, and Wake-field. There is a larger number of boroughs with rates of 8s. and upwards, including Ashton-under-Lyne, Bristol, Brighouse, Northampton, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Southampton.

RATES IN WATERING-PLACES.

The residential towns are all keeping their current rates down either to last year's, less, or below those figures. Thus, at Tunbridge Wells rates have dropped from 6s. to 5s. 8d. in the pound ; at bath, from 6s. 4d. to 5s, 10d.; at Eastbourne, from 6s. to 5s. 11d.; at Leamington, from 9s. 7d. to 6s. 5d. ; and at Hastings, from 6s. 11d. to 6s. 8d. Bournemouth, the lowest-rated of ten boroughs in this list of watering-places, is lowest-rated, at 5s. in the pound; Southport takes 5s. 3·1.; Blackpool, 5s. 6d.; Eastbourne, 6s.; and Cheltenham and Brighton each 6s. 11d.

"THE SOLLING OF THE LOAF."

Dr. F. M. Sandwith, of Cavendish-square, follow up in this week's *Lancet* the remarks by our medical contemporary on the above subject : Why (he asks) should not the baker deliver a loaf of bread in a bag just as if it were a bun or a cake? Why should bread be taken to customers' houses for selection? This is not done with regard to other articles of food supplied from shops, though it is a habit of street hawkers. Why does the cook or other servant want to prod the loaves on delivery with her unwashed hands! . . . For the needs of my own household a provider has been found who sends us "Farm-house" bread, each loaf wrapped in a paper bag, for which we pay nothing extra. I presume there are many bakers who would do this if invited by their clients. Another correspondent, Major H. J. Hugh, states that the other morning he saw a baker's assistant throw one of the loaves from his basket into a street corner at a passing cat, which loaf was then carelessly included in the stock !

21, QUEEN-SQUARE BLOOMSBURY,

The house No. 21, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, is to be marked by a commemorative tablet of the London County Council recording that Frederick Denison Maurice lived there. Maurice became its tenant in 1846, upon his appointment to the Chair of Divinity at King's College, and continued to reside there until 1856. It was there that he wrote the celebrated "Theological Essays," which brought his orthodoxy with regard to the eternity of future punishment under suspicion, and resulted in the loss of his posts on the professorial staff at King's College. It was in Queen-square, too, that the "prophetic breakfasts" came to be an established feature of Maurice's domestic and social economy.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S HOBBY.

Victor Emmanuel has his hobby, As the Prince of Wales has devoted himself to philately, so the King of Italy, P. T. O. says, has given much of his spare time to the collection of coins. His Majesty's collection of the coins of his own country alone amounts to over 50,000 specimens, with a catalogue of nearly 35,000 slips. He is a member of the Numismatic Society of London, and has received the Society's gold medal in recognition of his distinguished services to the pursuit. Strangely enough, King Victor "hath no music in himself," much to the regret of his musical subjects, of which there are so many in that land of sunshine and song.

LUNCH OR DINNER?

Dr. A. Martinot of Paris has been investigating the sumptuary habits of the Western Europeans, and incidentally raises the question of a light or heavy midday meal. He gives the Anglo-Dutch light lunch the preference on the ground that it places the "petit repas" during the period of exertion and fatigue and favours digestive repose. Furthermore, it saves time and is very convenient for those engaged in industry and commerce. The German protracted lunch, with its long interval, sometimes extending over two hours, breaks too much into the working day and is not conducive to activity in the afternoon, but it suits those who have weak hearts or whose dyspepsia prevents them from eating much in the evening. The light German evening meal differs from that customary in France, and the Frenchman's heavy lunch and supper are condemned on physiological grounds by Dr. Martinet.

REPAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

Within the last few years has grown up what the *Magazine of Commerce* calls a new profession. This is the meeting of the demand for special expert assistance in matters relating to taxation generally, and income-tax in particular. The magnitude of the work accomplished by the few firms undertaking this class of work is evident by the number of claims now annually made upon the Treasury for repayment of large and small sums overpaid in respect of income-tax. The following figures are illustrative of the enormous increase within recent years: 1894-5, tax recovered from the Inland Revenue, £685,847; 1899-1900, tax recovered from Inland Revenue, £1,017,862; 1903-4, tax recovered from the Inland Revenue, £2,868,798. Even these figures do not at all measure the increase, since the great bulk of business assessments are rectified by a reduction being allowed in the amount payable, and without necessitating a repayment at all.

CHARIVARIA FROM "PUNCH."

The Kaiser has expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the majority of the motor-buses now running in London are of German manufacture. And this is the monarch who poses as the friend of England !

Statistics show that 3000 wives are deserted in Chicago every year. This proves what we have always been led to believe, that the American is the most considerate husband in the world.

We have not had to wait long to see the effect of weakening our Fleet and our Army. Mr. Keir Hardie now threatens armed revolution in the event of the demands of Socialism not being granted.

Dr. Clifford, it has transpired, does not read the *Daily Mail*. This just shows how one ought not to judge any man hastily. In future, in considering Dr. Clifford's conduct, we must bear in mind that he does not enjoy the same advantages as the rest of us.

It is rumoured that Mr. Hall Caine has spontaneously given permission to the *Reader* to publish extracts from any of his works under the heading "Culled from the Classics."

The King's birthday follows so closely on Nov. 5 that we are pleased to see that official notice has at last been taken of this fact, and that the birthday honours comprise a Knighthood for the Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory.

We like to see foresight. The weather on Lord Mayor's Show Day was so threatening that one of the items in the procession was a lifeboat fully manned.

THE DESPONDENT "BRIDGER."

(*Also an Enthusiast.*)

He was a tousled-looking wight,
And in a state of tribulation,
Anent some exoteric plight
That fill'd his mind with perturbation.
"Alas!" he cried—"my senses smart,
For conscience cuts them to the quick :
Had I but led a second heart,
We should have scored another trick !"
"Good Sir," quoth I, "why trouble thus
About an innocent diversion !
It surely is not worth the fuss
To proffer all this self-aspersion."
He paused, and grip'd my arm at once ;
Then hoarsely cried with accents thick :
"Had I not been an utter dunce
We should have scored another trick !"
His features were uncanny—wild
In fear, I said I didn't doubt it,
And, like he were a little child,
Bade him to tell me "all about it."
He sighed two-deep ; at last he spake:
"No trumps!—and we had gather'd six,
When, but for that one fell mistake,
We should have taken seven tricks!
"Oh, stranger, what do I deserve ?"
He snarled, as if with anger vicious,
"How came I thus to lose my nerve
And let our two opponents dish us !
Ten points had given us the rub,
When, like an empty-headed stick,
I go and lead a feeble club,
And throw away that other trick !
"The monster on my left, 'twas he
Who, with a discard, nestly fox'd me,
His look of triumph still I see
As, later, he completely box'd me.
I led a club—and, lo, there came
His ace, king, queen—a sequence slick—
He'd got 'em all ! He won the game !
They scored the rubber on that trick!"
"Well, well," said I, in soothing flow,
"Things still are not so very bad, man."
He flung me off, and shouted, "Go!
I'll brook no sympathetic madman,
For who shall count your language sane?
Mine own anatomy I'd kick !
'Tis burnt into my very brain—
I could have made another trick !"
—*Public Opinion.*

THE Paris Prefect of Police has published the figures of the number of visits made to the Paris cemeteries on All Saints' Day. They show once more that no nation exercises the cult of the dead with such faithfulness as the French—not even the Chinese. In spite of the cold, heavy rain and mist, 325,000 people visited the cemeteries. Forty-nine thousand visited Pere Lachaise.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

AUTHORS have frequently complained of the injuries which they suffer at the hands of illustrators who will not take the trouble to read the books for which they have to supply pictures. Perhaps it is hypercriticism to complain that in a recent edition of "Tom Brown's School Days" the illustrator introduced a soda-water syphon, which was quite an unknown luxury at the time when Arnold ruled over Rugby. Thackeray jested freely about Clive's beautiful moustache and wishkers in "The Newcomes," but Doyle insisted on drawing him with a clean shaven face. Stothard in illustrating "Robinson Crusoe" made the same blunder at a time when the hero was glorying in beard and moustache "such as in England would have passed for frightful." This carelessness is particularly reprehensible in books that appeal mainly to children, who are naturally upset by the discovery that there is room for two opinions about the personal appearance of the actors in it. In a recent number of the New York "Critic" there are published some interesting protests against an error that seems to be becoming more and more common every day. One of the "Critic's" correspondents declares that it would be superfluous to accumulate instances of so common a blunder: "Simply turn to the book or magazine you were reading the other night, and you will in all probability find that your hero is wearing a straw hat instead of a derby, that your heroine is in a carriage when she should be on horseback, and that the wrecked automobile has bumped into a tree instead of a stone wall. And in the corner at the foot of the picture you'll find a name you can't make out, but it may represent some big artist." Another furnishes a strong case in point—an illustration to Mrs. Humphry Ward's recent novel by so good an artist as Mr. Albert Sterner. A third correspondent drops into poetry for the occasion—a new illustration of the fact that indignation makes verses. The heroine of his novel is "not the least bit like I'd pictured her out in my mind,"

And the hero (a man with a gnawing
Remorse for—oh, ages !—of sin),
Here he looms, in a misty wash-drawing—
Smooth-shaved and (of course) with cleft chin
He'd a *beard* (from the first I divined this)
And some years, anybody could see,
But the fatuous dolt who designed this
Libel opposite page 53.

And so on. Perhaps we are going to return to the practice which Thackeray satirises, when the artists worked first and "it was the eminent poets who had to write to the plates, and not the painters who illustrated the poems." Charles Lamb used to maintain that the worst illustrations were really the best, but the average reader is not educated up to that paradox.

We have heard a good deal lately about the want of solidarity among authors, who will not stand up for one another's rights and interests as they should do. A curious instance of this is related in the current number of the "Author" by Mr. St. John Hankin, one of our promising young dramatists. He reminds us that Ibsen once complained of the less occasioned to himself and Bjornson by the inadequate laws of Norway for the protection of dramatic copyright or acting rights. A less rationally minded author would have proposed to remedy this loss by the conclusion of equitable agreements with foreign countries for the establishment of international copyright. Not so Ibsen. He wrote:—"That Norway should voluntarily take steps to bring about a general international copyright convention, or, to put it more correctly, should become a party to the convention already existing between most of the European States, is, of course, not imaginable. Indeed, as a good Norwegian, I cannot even wish that such a step should be taken; because it is plain that such a convention would, with us, greatly increase the cost of every foreign scientific or literary work which it might be desirable to make accessible to our public by means of translation. And this would be equivalent to obstructing a great number of those streams of enlightenment which now flow gratis into Norway." And then he proposed that the loss from which he and Bjornson suffered should be made good to them by the grant of increased pensions from the Storthing—who refused to be made parties to his little game.

Nowadays plots have to some extent gone out of fashion. Character-analysis has taken their place. But there is not sufficient character-analysis in Miss Violet Hunt's novel "A Workaday Woman" to atone for the slightness of story. In her workaday women she concerns herself rather with types than with character sketches, and leaves it to our imagination to fill in the rest. She is dealing with characters on somewhat the same plane that we find in Miss Dolf Wyllarde's "Pathway of the Pioneer," but in a very different fashion. Here the note of tragedy is lacking; Miss Hunt plays on the surface of things. She touches lightly on the squalid picture of Jehane Bruce's home on the constant strain of her journalistic efforts; the strenuous fight of Margot Bligh to sell her picture is given in a humorous light ; the invidious position of Marinscha does no more than stir our curiosity; even the constant nervous tension of Caroline Courtney under the exactions and bitter tongue of Lady Violet Barnes is hardly brought home to us. Miss Hunt has essayed realism in an unrealistic spirit; she has shown us the women of a particular class, the lesser journalists, artists, secretaries, governesses—curiously enough, she has omitted the characteristic figure of the actress from her group. But she has relented in painting the picture; she has given us her figures with perhaps an unnecessary tincture of vulgarity, but she has missed most of the pathos. Of course this may be due to the temperament of the writer colouring her outlook. It is not that she selects differently, but that she sees differently. The different parts of her story are loosely knit together; the varied romances of her several heroines, while they overlap one another, do not merge effectively, and we are never keenly interested in any of the developments. Nevertheless, Miss Hunt has too much skill not to hold our attention and has put enough flesh and blood into her characters to make them seem real.

The same objection of looseness of construction may be made to Mr. J. A. Steuart's novel "The Wages of Pleasure" but in his case it is obviously intentional, a characteristic quality of the author. Mr. Steuart does not choose to round off his incidents or join his plots, and his book suffers in consequence. His novel deals with the follies and vices of the "smart set," and the invasion of London society by the American millionaires. Bridge is the foremost enemy, with gambling in other forms as its henchman. If we may believe Mr. Steuart, Society is riddled with crime, due in the main to the overwhelming fascination of bridge. A trial for forgery is one of the chief incidents, and the "smart set" is harassed with disclosures at which the author hints mysteriously, but the nature of which we are never allowed to fathom. There is a wonderfully clever woman, Julia Starth, who is very heavily involved, and is chiefly concerned in engineering herself and her fellow-sinners from the morass in which they are involved ; in assisting the schemes of the millionaires she patronises, and in thwarting them when she sees possibilities more advantageous or more interesting ; in making a political success of an uncentenprising husband; and in planning elaborate schemes of revenge, which do not succeed, against a woman she dislikes. The figure of Julia Starth is well conceived and well executed, but those who surround her are either commonplace or indefinite, and the story drags to an undue length, until Mr. Steuart conceives that he has satisfactorily tied the tangled lines of his plot into neat little bows.

We quite agree with Mrs. Egerton Eastwick that thinking is an art which may be cultivated by practice, and what she has to say on the subject in her little book is amiable and wise, if not very profound. Meditation has for centuries past been part of the regular discipline of religious communities, and there is no reason why it should be applied only to a limited range of theological subjects. "It may be a suggestion worth considering," says Mrs. Eastwick, "that some of the clubs for women should have small 'thinking-room,' or cells—places set apart for solitude—where those who find it impossible to attain the desired quiet in their homes may take refuge." We own we should greatly admire the club-woman who was courageous enough to label herself a "thinker" by making application for one of these cells, or for that matter, the club which braved ridicule by providing them *ex nomine*. Indeed, there would be a good deal more than a suspicion of priggishness about "thinking" done with this deliberation and secretiveness. Most of us, happily, are able to shut the door upon ourselves without flying to a cell in a club, and to nine people out of ten a solitary walk in the open air is the best of all conditions. Nothing, indeed, is more bracing than a walk through London with a subject to think out, and in sober fact a vast number of the writing tribe do a large part of their day's work that way.

The art of thinking, however, is scarcely to be learnt; nor will it come from sitting in one attitude or another, or from applying wet towels to fevered brows. It is, in fact, the object of all education to be able to concentrate the mind on a subject and straighten it out into some kind of logical sequence. It may be done by the writer with a pen in his hand, by the monk in his cell, by the ordinary man or woman in an ordinary conversation, and in some form or other it must be done by all these and others in every relation of life. The meditations which Mrs. Eastwick suggests at the end of her book are like the headings to little essays in which a subject is treated in a desultory way, rather than hard raw material for logical thought. They are slightly vague and very soothing and edifying in an undenominational way. But if they teach anything it will be a sort of browsing of the mind rather than thinking in any consecutive manner. This, however, is quite a pleasant little book, and it will at least start thought to read it.

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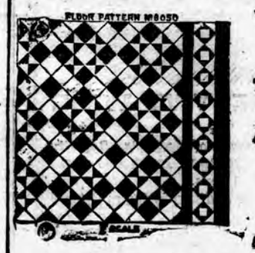

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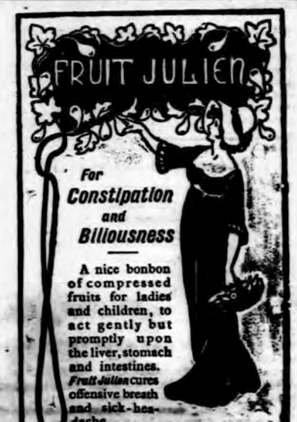
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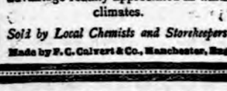

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